

Mr Wilson sharply rebukes three ministers for criticizing Simonstown visit

Prime Minister sharply rebuked three of his ministers yesterday after they had supported a resolution at a meeting of the Labour Party's national executive on Wednesday deploring the Government's policy in conducting the recent naval exercises with South

Africa under the Simonstown agreement. Mr Wilson is to tell all ministers with seats on the executive that if in future they support resolutions critical of the Administration, their jobs will be at risk.

A meeting of the Conservative 1922 Committee last night sug-

gested that the way the party elects its leader should be overhauled. Although the move was promoted by backbenchers hostile to Mr Heath, those who want him to stay on accepted it; they see it as a way of having him confirmed as leader.

Tory MPs urge new way of electing leader

Mr Hatfield, Prime Minister moved yesterday to assert his authority over ministers after a breach of collective responsibility by the Labour Party's executive on Wednesday.

Ministers at the meeting among those who supported a resolution deploring the Government's policy on the recent exercise with South Africa. Three ministers received worded notes from Mr Wilson last night in which he said that they had broken the same again. It was suggested that they should be asked to resign. Mr Wilson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government's policy was to maintain the Simonstown agreement. He said that the Government's policy was to maintain the Simonstown agreement. He said that the Government's policy was to maintain the Simonstown agreement.

implication that defiance of this ruling might mean jeopardizing their jobs. The action of some ministers at the executive is thought to have been a breach of collective responsibility. What is certain is that all ministers have been reminded in the past week of the doctrine of collective responsibility. Each minister has received a memorandum explaining in detail what that means.

The Prime Minister has been a member of the national executive too long to have been surprised at what has happened. A clash between the executive and a Labour Government is always a possibility but few Labour politicians expected it to come so soon.

How effective Mr Wilson's action will be, however, is another matter. Some will challenge his decision on restricting ministers' voting powers on the grounds that the national executive is custodian of the Government's policy. The Government's policy is to maintain the Simonstown agreement. The Government's policy is to maintain the Simonstown agreement.

As in all Labour Governments, there is an inevitable conflict between ministerial responsi-

bility and the executive member's function of speaking his mind when it is thought that there is any departure by the Government from party policy. Ministers who sit on the executive committee are: Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan, Mr Mulley, Mr Short, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Mrs Castle, Mr Foot, Mr Healey, Miss Lester, Mrs Williams, and Mrs Hart.

Tory leadership: The Conservative 1922 Committee took the initiative in the party's leadership crisis last night by suggesting an overhaul of the system for electing the party leader. (Geoffrey Smith writes.)

It was assumed that the revised machinery would then be put into operation in the reasonably near future, although there was some argument whether that should be before or after Christmas.

The move was promoted by the anti-Heath forces among Conservative backbenchers, but it was readily accepted by those who want him to stay on; they see it as a way of having him confirmed as leader.

or leasehold. If leasehold, what kind of lease?

It was agreed to look afresh at the electoral system, with particular reference both to the times at which elections might be called and to the composition of the electoral college.

At present the electors are the Conservative MPs, but it was always held when the system was instituted by Sir Alec Douglas-Home that there should be consultations both with the party in the country and in the House of Lords. It is now suggested that the consultation might be formalized by extending the right to vote.

It was suggested, for example, that area chairmen, as well as peers, might be included.

Although some speakers expressed warm regard for Mr Heath's personal qualities, he will undoubtedly face many critics when he addresses the 1922 Committee, as he has been invited to do, on November 14. Even if many members do not feel it would be appropriate to express their criticism publicly. Last night's agreement was no more than a tactical settlement on the next move by Conservative backbenchers with very different purposes in mind.

UN veto greeted with relief in South Africa

From Michael Knipe, Cape Town, Oct 31

South Africans of all political persuasions greeted with relief today the news that Western veto of the African expulsion resolution had kept South Africa in the United Nations. There are strong hopes here that Mr Vorster's Government will speedily introduce measures to end racial discrimination to honour the pledge made to the Security Council.

The belief in political circles is that in exchange for their veto, Britain, the United States and France will exact visible proof that racial injustices are being eradicated and that unless such proof is forthcoming South Africa may not be able to count on veto action next year.

The Government made no immediate statement about the Security Council vote but others did. The opposition United Party spokesman said it was essential that South Africa make good use of the temporary reprieve. Mr Con Egan, leader of the Liberal Progressive Party, noted that the Western powers had jeopardized their own standing in the international community.

The ball is now in Mr Vorster's court, he said. Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the semi-autonomous Transkei African enclave, who was one of South Africa's black representatives at this year's United Nations Assembly, sent cables of congratulations on the verdict to Mr Vorster. Chief Matanzima said in an interview that he regarded the application for South African expulsion as irregular. The only people who should make such an application, if they considered it necessary, were the black people in South Africa. This they would do when white South Africa refused to heed the approaches of the black leaders.

Meanwhile, in spite of Mr Botha's heartening promises at the Security Council, the general round of bannings, arrests, and uprooting of people from their homes continues in the Republic. There have been several ugly examples in the past few days.

On the outskirts of Cape Town inspectors of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board staged a raid on an African shanty town of 100 people. After the raid, the shanty town was destroyed by fire. Of those arrested, 45 have been charged with having their wives in the area illegally and have been ordered to remove them.

Government officials deny starting the fire. In Johannesburg 500 African hospital workers who went on strike were promptly arrested and warned that they would be prosecuted unless they returned to work.

Peter Strafford writes from New York: Members of the United Nations are now waiting to see what the African countries' next move will be. The vetoes, which were cast by Britain, France and the United States, certainly came as no surprise to the African strategists, who wanted South Africa expelled. It had always been foreseen that they would be at least one veto against the resolution. But the Africans decided to press ahead with it because they saw it as the best way to bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

First comments after the vote suggested in fact that the Africans did not regard the vetoes as a setback. Rather, they felt the vote should be seen as a "moral victory", and one more step towards the goal of reversing the present regime's policies.

Danger averted, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Mr Jenkins rejects demand to reverse sentences on pickets

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, in office rejected demands at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday that he should overturn the decision of the courts that sentenced two Shrewsbury pickets after the 1972 building strike. The issue was raised by Mr Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, and Mr

Norman Atkinson, MP for Harrogate, Tottenham. Mr Jenkins said that he would be seeing the deportation which more than 50 mostly left-wing Labour MPs have asked him to meet. He had not yet seen the transcript of the Lord Chief Justice's judgment, but he did not want anyone to underestimate the difficulties. Page 5

Study challenges employers' gloomy outlook for companies

Employers are not nearly as badly off as the Confederation of British Industry and others have made out in arguing that Mr Denis Healey should cut company taxes and relax price controls sufficiently to boost profits by between £2,400m and £3,000m. This finding is set out in a study by the Confederation of British Industry by

Mr Wynne Godley and Mr Adrian Wood of Cambridge University. Their conclusion depends entirely on demonstrating a logical flaw in the case developed by Professor A. J. Merrett and Mr Allen Sykes that in a period of rapid inflation stock appreciation should not be regarded as true profit and should not be taxed as if it were. Page 19

CBI may have social contract

The Confederation of British Industry is to investigate the possibility of drawing up its own version of a social contract. One of the organization's leading committees is to discuss the question of industry setting up its own independent pay guidelines. Page 17

Confusion on aid

Sir Alan Marra, the Ombudsman, yesterday criticized the Department of Health and Social Security for long delays in claims for attendance allowances for the severely disabled. In two cases investigated he found confusion over eligibility for payments and in the handling of correspondence. Page 3

'The Times'

Some regular tables are missing from the paper today because of an unofficial industrial dispute involving clerical staff. The Stock Exchange and unit trust lists are based on Wednesday's prices.

On other pages

Features, pages 12, 13
Profile of Dr Chaim Weizmann, page 12
David Howell says state control is not the way to give industry a greater sense of social responsibility. Page 14
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Cricket: John Woodcock previews MCC's first world cup match: Rugby: All Blacks arrive. Page 17
Letters from Mr Neil Kinnock, MP, on Welsh devolution and from Mr D. A. Hearn on the BBC's election coverage.

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London fares to go up by 36 pc next year

By a Staff Reporter
London Transport fares are to be increased by about 36 per cent from April 1. This will bring in about £36m of extra revenue, the equivalent of a 2p rate.

The decision, made at a meeting of the Transport Committee of the Greater London Council, is part of an overall plan to save the equivalent of a 3p rate, about £54m. The remaining £18m saving will come from the council's general budget and will be made primarily on roadworks and housing assistance.

Sir Reg Goodwin, leader of the GLC, said that the £18m cut "would mean an almost total standstill except in our housing programme, which we are determined to preserve".

The fares increase will not hit everybody; some travellers will enjoy cheaper travel. These are the late-night workers whose fares on the all-night bus services are at present twice the daytime rate. Doubled fares will be abolished because they "unfairly hit industrial workers".

Italian general arrested

Rome, Oct 31.—General Vito Miceli, head of the Italian secret service until July of this year, was arrested today on a charge of political conspiracy, the police said.

The general had earlier been warned that he was under investigation in connection with an attempted right-wing coup by the late Prince Valerio Borghese in December, 1970. Reuter.

Rhinos for China

Two African white rhinoceros calves, one born at Blackpool Zoo and the other at Whipsnade, are being presented by Britain to Peking Zoo in return for the pair of giant pandas given by China. They will be flown out later this month to form a breeding pair.

Nixon alert but on critical list

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seventh floor where Mr Nixon is, but there was no sign of unusual activities here.

The doctors' suggestion concerning possible new complications came in a passage disclosing that Mr Nixon's haemoglobin count had dropped in the past 24 hours, and that he had needed another pint of blood. The doctors said they were still evaluating this change. It might be normal "dilution" or "the possibility of a slow oozing of blood into the retro-peritoneal space". This suggests that the original haemorrhaging has not yet stopped.

Mrs Patricia Nixon and the two married Nixon daughters are not staying at the hospital overnight, according to the bulletin. It said all three were seeing Mr Nixon "briefly at hourly intervals".

Mr Nixon remains in the intensive care of nurses and doctors. However, in explaining the inability of the physicians to discuss the case with the 50 or so journalists congregated here, the hospital spokesman emphasized that their "primary responsibility" was to the more than 600 patients in Memorial Hospital. That hint alone may well serve to indicate the crisis has passed.

Newspapers here, and across the country, are filled with long-range speculation by other doctors. But while the headlines say that Californians seem to be indifferent to the fate of the most prominent Californian,



Mr van Agt, Dutch Minister of Justice, displays satisfaction after Marines stormed the Scheveningen jail chapel and freed 15 hostages. Troops' surprise raid, page 6.

Left-wing NUM chiefs to demand £30 rises

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Left-wing miners' leaders are to campaign to ensure that the rank and file rejects the National Coal Board's productivity scheme as a prelude to demanding wage increases estimated at £30 a week.

That became clear yesterday in the aftermath of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive's rejection of the board's incentive scheme offer. Militant leaders in the coalfields plan to raise their members' eyes from the tortuous negotiations over a productivity deal towards a general pay claim that would make nonsense of the TUC's social contract with the Government.

Emotive appeals for support are likely when the ballot of the union's 260,000 members takes place in two weeks' time. Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said yesterday: "Our slogan will be a vote for the productivity deal of the coal board is a vote for an increased death rate, an increased serious accident rate and an increase in pneumoconiosis. If you speed up the pace, you create more dust. If you take the face forward more quickly, you inevitably make more risks."

Mr Scargill, the left-wing leader of the country's biggest coalfield, predicted "an overwhelming rejection" in Yorkshire of the board's offer which he described as a "very substantial injustice" against the proposals for a pit-by-pit incentive payment to coalface workers with a national share-out for other pit men.

Yorkshire miners have asked their national leaders to put in a big wage claim and, in a ranting reference to the leading moderate on the NUM executive, Mr Scargill said: "I am quite prepared to accept the point of view of Mr Len Clarke, Nottinghamshire president, who said at our annual conference in Llandudno that Yorkshire's figures should not be included in our annual pay claim because they could quite conceivably be insufficient...."

But I am a very reasonable and moderate man. I am quite prepared to accept the £30 a week for miners that the coal board recently gave their top managers."

Mr Scargill said there would be intensive campaigning to persuade miners to vote in favour of their executive's recommendation to reject the board's offer.

In a reference to threats from some moderate members of the NUM executive that they would work against the recommendation in their own areas, he added: "I would hope that all NEC members will fight very hard to persuade their members to back the union. Executive members should abide by executive decisions."

He promised "tremendous coverage" of all Yorkshire branches with mass rallies, leaflets, pamphlets and pithead meetings and "other forms of propaganda which I am not prepared to disclose at this stage".

He was less than respectful towards the social contract. "I have only got one social contract which I honour, and that is with the members of my union," he said. "The social contract is immaterial, because we are discussing a case that has nothing to do with it."

In any case, he added, the annual conference of the NUM had voted against any form of wage restraint and that was his mandate from the government of the union.

Mr Scargill urged the coal board to implement a national productivity scheme for a six-month trial period (the Press Association reports). If it failed, he said, he would be prepared to listen to an area deal.

His offer, which he said had already been put to the board, was not immediately taken up by Mr Roy Howson, a board negotiator, who was appearing with him on the BBC 2 Newsday programme.

Mr Howson said: "You made a decision yesterday. We are going to go to ballot and in my view we should see what comes out of the ballot." Mr Scargill replied: "I agree with that."

Scottish and Welsh support: Miners' leaders in Scotland and Wales yesterday gave their support to the executive's rejection of the board's productivity scheme. (The Labour Staff writes.)

The Scottish miners also supported demands for pay increases of up to £30 a week when the miners' annual pay negotiations open in December.

"Another clash on way": The mining time during the productivity deal negotiations. Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the coal board, said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

He believed that Wednesday's decision by the NUM executive to recommend rejection of the productivity offer "raises the whole question of the validity of negotiations between employers and trade unions."

ish Airways get weekly rise

Revel
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British Airways pilots
ve rises of about 270
from just over £10,000
a year—as a result
any agreement between
of the airline and the
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deal will increase the
salary for the 3,300
fixed-wing air-
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was confident that most
cost would be returned
extra productivity.

Extra pay scales will begin
11, but one immediate
was the starting of crew
yesterday for the Luck-
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service in January.

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time work engers, page 4
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Colonel Sweet-Escott: Not referred to in diary.

Sikorski 'clue' was misread

By Marcel Berlins

The decipherment of an entry in an appointment diary has cleared up one of the outstanding mysteries surrounding the claim by Herr Rolf Hochhuth, the German playwright, that General Sikorski, the Polish wartime leader, was murdered by British authorities.

Evidence that has only recently come to light makes it clear that the diary entry, used by Herr Hochhuth to support his case, had nothing to do with any of the people involved in the Sikorski affair.

The settlement last week of the last of eight libel actions that arose from the German author's allegations now makes it possible to reveal the evidence.

General Sikorski and 15 other passengers and crew were killed when a London-bound RAF Liberator of Coastal Command crashed into the sea a few seconds after taking off from Gibraltar on July 4, 1943. An RAF court of inquiry found no evidence of sabotage, and concluded that it had been an accident.

Herr Hochhuth's thesis, both in his play *Soldiers* and in articles and letters to the German press, was that General Sikorski's death had been engineered by the British, and that Winston Churchill had been implicated in the assassination plot.

One of the central items of evidence put forward by Herr Hochhuth in support of his case was that on the day of the fatal crash Colonel Bickham Sweet-Escott, a highly placed officer of the British intelligence network Special Operations Executive (SOE) had been in Gibraltar.

In an article in *Der Spiegel* in October, 1967, he alleged that Colonel Sweet-Escott's name appeared in the entry for July 4, 1943, at 11.45 am, in the appointment diary of General Mason Macfarlane, then Governor of Gibraltar.

His information came from Mr David Irving, the author of a subsequent book on the Sikorski death, *Accident*. Mr Irving

Continued on page 2, col 3

Lord Olivier in hospital

Lord Olivier, aged 67, is in the Royal Sussex County Hospital at Brighton, suffering from myositis, a muscular inflammation. His condition last night was described by a hospital spokesman as fair.



Vera Lynn

"Let's meet again... doing our bit to help old people"

"One of the reasons we won the war against Hitler was that everyone did what they could."

Today many of our old people are fighting a very real war against loneliness and frightful housing. It is hard for them to cope, and thousands feel alone and despairing.

Yet we can all do something to bring back joy to someone old and in need. Help the Aged and its many volunteers can do a great deal with your help. With £5 they provide £100 towards a friendly new flat (because of loans the gift releases). £150 names a flat in memory of someone dear to you. £2 makes it possible to organise volunteer visits with a copy of 'Yours', the newspaper which gives old folk practical help in saving money and keeping active.

Please join with me in doing your bit to make life happier for someone.

Every day of despair weighs heavily—so please send soon to: The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 17, 9 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

HOME NEWS

Ombudsman criticizes red tape in Department of Health or causing long delays on aid

Our Social Services correspondent reports that the Department of Health and Social Security was strongly criticized yesterday by the Ombudsman for insensitive, prolonged delays and failure to give adequate information in dealing with two tendence allowance claims.

Investigation of the two cases by Sir Alan Marre, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, showed there was much confusion over eligibility and the handling of correspondence.

In the first case, a woman aimed on behalf of her husband, who was seriously ill with cancer. It took almost a year to establish her husband's right to the allowance, which time he had died.

After the original claim had been rejected, the woman wrote requesting a review and noting the reference number. The departmental correspondence received a standard reply in response, requesting details of the disabled person's name, date of birth and nature of the allowance claimed.

The Ombudsman's report stated: "Such a reaction to a letter which was sixth in the series which the complainant sent about her husband's case in the preceding 10 weeks, and at a time when all the relevant papers were with the department, must have

been shattering to a woman who, as her correspondence clearly shows, believed her husband's death was imminent."

The response was inexcusable, the report says, although it acknowledges that the department was dealing with many more claims than had been expected.

The case was complicated by the fact that the details of the husband's full medical records were withheld from the woman, although she was fully aware of them. That confused the woman, who believed that her husband's claim was not being considered on the ground that he had cancer.

"Her letters to the department have throughout been thoroughly courteous but she has commented more than once that the way in which her case has been handled is a disgrace and I think she has some justification for that comment," the report said.

The department accepted that there were a number of respects in which their actions have been deficient and for these they now express their sincere apologies.

In the second case, it took three years for the woman to establish successfully that her mother, aged 93 when the claim was made, was entitled to the attendance allowance. She was "left very much in the dark" for nearly 18 months when she decided to appeal, and received only post-

card acknowledgments to her letters.

"The whole process of the mother's appeal and the reconsideration of her claim took much too long. The outcome was satisfactory," the report said, "but there was an inordinate delay in achieving it."

Sir Alan acknowledged that some of the delay was unavoidable since the allowance was new, and there was an unexpectedly heavy volume of appeals. But the department, he said, was seriously at fault in not keeping her informed of what was happening and why the delays were occurring. The department fully accepted that it should have done so, and had asked him to give its sincere apologies for the unnecessary trouble and anxiety caused for the woman and her mother.

Sir Alan's report makes clear that the procedures that caused the difficulties in the two cases have been changed, reducing the likelihood of similar complaints in the future.

The department said last night that arrangements for doctors' visits to people claiming attendance allowance had been improved since the two cases were investigated.

Third Report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, Commons Paper 281 (Stationery Office), 17s.

Professors paid a fifth more in Army

By Our Education Correspondent

Military professors employed by the Government are being paid at least £2,000 a year more than professors at universities.

The Civil Service Commission recently advertised three professorships at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire, with starting salaries of between £8,250 and £9,000.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said yesterday that the minimum starting salary of a university professor was £6,725 and the average salary £7,427. University professors were likely to receive a fifth less than military professors.

"Government priorities have passed almost beyond understanding," he added.

The military professors will be responsible for teaching degree students in applied science of engineering, MSC students, personnel on staff courses and a wide variety of special courses. They are also expected to stimulate and guide research, particularly on topics with military relevance.

The Ministry of Defence said the professors would be paid the Civil Service rates for the job. As civil servants they would not be available for consultancy work, which university professors often undertook to add to their incomes.

Policeman inherits a 'town' with crime rate that would worry chief constable of provincial city

By Clive Borrell

Security at Heathrow airport, London, was taken over by Scotland Yard at midnight after threats from terrorists abroad during the past year.

By Act of Parliament the Government has relieved the British Airports Authority of its long-standing police powers and has made Heathrow the twenty-fourth division of the Metropolitan Police.

The man in charge of the new Airports Division, Commander Christopher Payne, aged 44, inherits a "town" with a crime rate that would worry the chief constable of a provincial city.

Among the first statistics to confront him when he was appointed included: thefts—about £2m a year. Traffic—at least 850 aircraft landing and taking off each day. Population—55,000 men and women employees travel to work at Heathrow each day. Passengers—2,000,000 a month. Visitors—7,500,000 a year travel to the airport to wave good-bye and greet passengers.

The new force will number, for the time being, about 400 men and women, including well over 300 officers who have transferred from the former airport police to the Metropolitan Police.

Commander Payne, who joined the police in 1950, said last night that policing the airport would be similar to any other police district in London.

Terrorism had become a constant threat and as a result a higher proportion of his



Commander Payne: armed officers.

soldiers can be quickly deployed around the airport.

Although the threat to security at Heathrow, few people at Westminster and Whitehall would agree that that has been paramount in the minds of those who for years have been anxious to seize control of what, internationally, at least, is seen as one of London's most important assets.

Members of Parliament have become increasingly concerned at the extent of the unofficial trade union groups operating there.

The number of private security firms and their staff, some perfectly entitled to carry guns on what to a large extent is still private property, has also upset many MPs.

In the many months that negotiations have taken place the official representatives of the trade unions and the security firms have been more than co-operative and last night they were congratulated by Commander Payne for their help.

But there is still what some senior detectives describe as "an awful grey area", where individual groups of men will not cooperate for fear that long-established practices will not be tolerated by the Metropolitan Police.

Sir Robert Mark has let it be known that crime is crime, even at Heathrow airport, and it will be investigated.

Commander Payne promised last night that the whole picture of crime will be reviewed in six months' time.

Independent body likely to manage £1m grant

by Our Education Correspondent

A government grant of £1m to fight illiteracy among an estimated two million adults is likely to be administered by the National Institute of Adult Education.

The institute's executive is understood to have accepted an invitation to administer the fund, but a final decision will be taken by the institute's council on November 21.

The institute is likely to set up a committee of about 20 members to deal with applications for grants from local authorities and organizations that are running schemes for teaching adults to read, or wish to start one.

A national committee for adult literacy was set up recently under Lady Plowden. It will advise the management committee and monitor adult literacy schemes. The grant is for a year.

The BBC is planning a series of programmes to help illiterates next autumn. Some of the Government grant is expected to go towards video tape recorders so that organizations can tape the programmes. But most of the money is likely to be spent in training teachers and improving resource centres.

BBC and union upset by Labour criticism

by Martin Huckerby

Surprise was expressed at the BBC yesterday at the Labour Party's allegations about biased coverage by the corporation of the general election campaign. BBC executives had formed the impression from Mr Wilson during the campaign that he was well content with the coverage.

Although criticisms of the press and broadcasting after elections for bias against Labour have not been uncommon, aspects of the Labour Party's complaint were not understood. It was known, for instance, that a heckling incident cited as evidence of bias by Mr Ronald Hayward, the party's general secretary, had caused no concern in high places in the party. Although Labour had made some complaints during the campaign, the BBC felt that they had been answered satisfactorily (no details of the complaints have been published).

The Association of Broadcasters and Allied Staffs called on the Labour Party yesterday to produce the evidence on which it had based its allegations of bias, and although the BBC has made no request, it would be equally interested to see the evidence.

Mr Hayward accused the BBC of costing Labour votes and seats with its anti-Labour presentation and of triviality and cynicism in its reporting. The association said such accusations were fatuous.

Mr Alan Jones, the union's spokesman, believed there was no reason for the complaints. The union was deeply suspicious of the so-called evidence that the party claims to have about bias. He expressed concern about the professional expert the party planned to ask to analyse the recordings and tapes made of election broadcasts. (The National Union of Journalists also said that it wanted to see any evidence of bias that the party might produce, the Press Association reports.)

The Labour Party pointed out yesterday that Mr Hayward had said it was a matter of opinion about bias at the moment and that it wanted a professional opinion from an expert before taking further action.

Mr Jones's reaction was that if the party had no definite evidence it should have kept quiet.

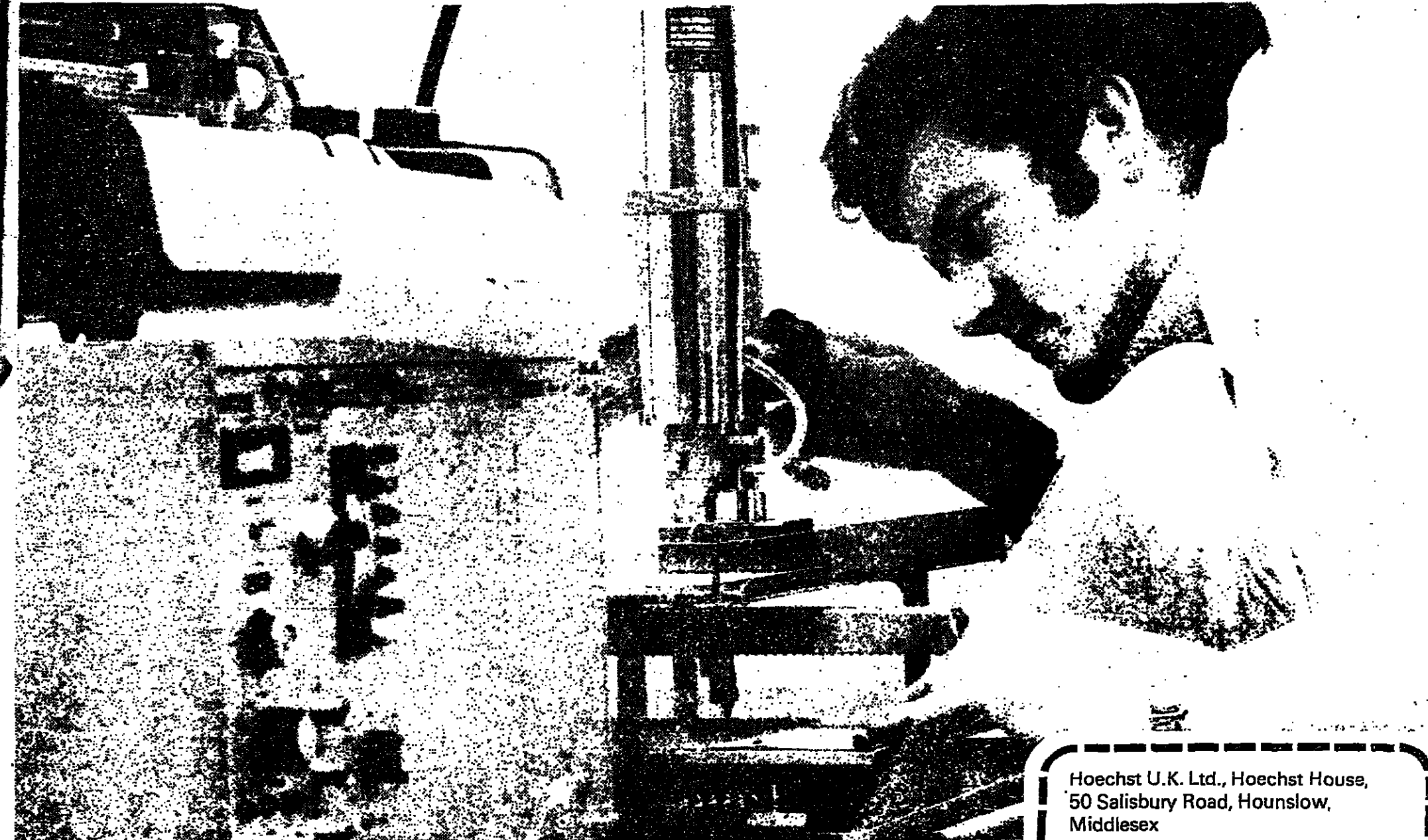
At the BBC there was a strong feeling that if the party had a complaint, it could be taken up with the Programme Complaints Commission, which looks into grievances about BBC programmes that have not been satisfied otherwise by the corporation.

There was also indignation about the reported comments of Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, on the subject of commentators such as Mr Robin Day and Mr Alastair Burnet treating politicians as actors. It was pointed out that Mr Burnet had taken part in none of the interviews with Labour leaders during the campaign. He had talked to them only during discussion of the election results.

Play criticized: The Clothing Manufacturers' Federation has criticized a play, *Leeds United*, broadcast on BBC 1 last night, as "inert, inaccurate and insolent".

The play concerns an unofficial strike by women clothing workers in 1970.

Letters, page 15



Following the progress of a drug by radioactive scanning of a biological fluid.

How labelled molecules make safer medicine

To make medicines safer and more effective you have to know exactly what they do. At Hoechst we're trying to discover just that. We do this by labelling some of the molecules that make up the medicine.

How we label the molecule

The secret lies in radioisotopes. At our Milton Keynes research laboratory we can add tiny amounts of radioactive material to small experimental samples of our new medicines.

These 'label' the components, which we then follow with sensitive detectors. This means we can find out exactly how our medicines work, where they go, and how the body deals with them. With this knowledge, we can design our future medicines to be even safer and even more effective.

The purpose-built laboratory

Naturally, we wanted to make Milton Keynes as safe as the medicines it investigates. So we built in sophisticated radiation monitors and carefully filtered air-conditioning.

We installed five different plumbing systems, with huge storage tanks for waste materials. And we even lowered the air pressure inside, so if a window should break, air flows in, not out.

Experts from many fields concentrate on one problem

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£2m centre to train North Sea divers recommended

By a Staff Reporter

A £2m training centre to meet the growing need for divers in the North Sea should be set up on the west coast of Scotland, government agency report recommended yesterday.

The creation of a centre, to be fully operational by the end of 1975, was recommended in a report by the training services agency of the Government's Manpower Services Commission, and is now being urgently studied by the government departments concerned.

The plan is the latest part of an intense campaign to ensure rigorous working and safety standards for divers engaged in the offshore oil and gas programme in the North Sea, in which up to 30 men have been killed in the past decade.

It coincides with The Offshore Installations (Diving Operations) Regulations, 1974, which will ensure stringent safety and medical standards when they come into force on January 1, and the recent formation of the British Federation for Professional Divers, which are committed to ensuring their proper implementation.

Many divers have constantly complained that they are intimidated by some oil companies, protested at the hazardous employment of men with insufficient experience and training.

The centre, if it gains government approval, is expected to be sited near Fort William, Inverness-shire, and train up to 100 divers each year—about the number the industry is expected

to need for replacement and expansion—in deep diving techniques.

The report says the centre should develop training standards for deep diving and in dives the Government, industry and others to contribute to the capital funding.

It says that the centre should operate on a commercial basis, although grants should be made available by the training services agency to meet the high cost of training expected to be up to £3,000 for each student.

Facilities would include a compression chamber, system for simulated dives, and sheltered water at least 20 metres deep for practice dives.

Because of delays in obtaining the compression chamber system the Manpower Services Commission, which has accepted the report, recommends that the Ministry of Defence should make its Deep Trials Unit, at Alverstoke, available for commercial use until the centre is operational and that a planned refit of the unit should be deferred.

Sir Denis Barnes, chairman of the commission, said yesterday: "The Manpower Services Commission is very concerned that divers should be available in adequate numbers for the development of offshore oil and above all that they are properly trained to cope with the hazard of underwater working, no matter at what depth they are operating."

The accident rate has been higher than we think it would have been if everyone had been properly trained.

Life for karate man

George Barter, aged 18, a demolition worker, of Botley, Leamington, Warwickshire, who was alleged to have killed Michael Powell, a 40-year-old man, was found guilty of the boy's murder yesterday for life.

Boy of 14 for trial

At Blackpool juvenile court yesterday a Bolton boy, aged 14, was committed for trial at Preston Crown Court, accused of murdering Kevin Olsos, aged 18, a Blackpool supporter, at a football match. He was ordered to stay in local authority care until the trial.

Hoechst keeps thinking ahead

Irish leaders expected to demand indication of election date for Ulster Constitutional Convention

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Leading members of the Irish Government are expected to demand a clear indication of the date for the forthcoming elections to the Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention when they meet Mr Wilson and Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, at Downing Street today.

The Irish delegation will be led by Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and include Mr Cosgrave, deputy Prime Minister, Dr Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The meeting is the second between the two Prime Ministers in less than two months, and reflects concern felt in Dublin about the continuing political vacuum in the North.

One of the main topics for discussion will be the merits of delaying the convention elections, now planned for a date in the early spring. Originally the Irish delegation was expected to press for a postponement in the hope that it might give time for the emergence of a sizable body of moderate opinion in the North.

But after the recent general election results, the Irish Government now seems resigned to the inevitability of an overwhelming "loyalist" majority, whatever the date chosen. So, rather than pressing for postponement, Mr Cosgrave is likely to try to discover how far the British would be prepared to use financial weapons against loyalists who refuse to share power.

In addition to restating the importance with which the Dublin ministers regard power-sharing, they will raise other subjects, which will include the increasingly controversial issue of policing and the disturbing new wave of sectarian murders in Belfast.

Outside the immediate sphere of the Ulster crisis, the Irish delegation will also try to persuade Mr Wilson to step in to prevent the blockade of Irish cattle at Welsh ports. It is

strongly felt in Dublin that Irish agriculture is being made to suffer because of the refusal of the Labour Government to intervene financially on behalf of British farmers.

As part of their newly intensified campaign against detention without trial, many of the 450 republican prisoners detained at the Maze prison (formerly Long Kesh) have now begun to boycott the secret commission hearings held inside the camp to review individual cases.

The boycott began earlier this week immediately the hearings started again after a two-week break caused by the burning down of large sections of the prison. It is a tactic last tried over a year ago and coming at the present time is regarded by the authorities as directly connected with the recent riots and food protests.

After a statement from Mrs Mairé Drumm, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Féin, that the boycott had begun, the Department of Home Affairs confirmed last night that a number of republican prisoners were refusing to attend the hearings. He would not say how widespread the boycott had become but maintained that not all prisoners were taking part.

The secret hearings are operated under the Emergency Provisions Act, 1973, and are intended in the first instance to decide whether interim custody orders should be transformed into permanent detention orders. Detainees served with such orders then have their cases reviewed twice in the first year and once in every subsequent year.

The commissioners are continuing, as normal, to review cases of men still prepared to come forward. But if the protest grows, an official decision will soon have to be taken about reviewing the cases in the absence of the defendants.

Many of the prisoners joining in the campaign hope the new move will help their declared goal of making detention with-

out trial unworkable. Since the hearings in the camp began in December, 1973, more than 250 detainees have been released by the commission, who are mostly members of the English and Scottish judiciary. Much of the evidence is provided by members of the security forces concealed behind curtains.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Campbell Adamson, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, rejected any suggestion that Britain should pull out of Ulster. In a speech to local industrialists, he said: "There is no question of our pulling out. Ulster is an important part of the whole United Kingdom industrial framework, with its very important man-made fibres industry as well as agriculture, so such a move is just not on. No one in British industry is saying this, because we are deeply committed to industry in Northern Ireland."

The emphatic nature of Mr Adamson's words will be welcomed by many businessmen in the province. He also admitted that the effect of the Ulster Workers' Council strike on British public opinion had been serious, but declined to say what that effect would be if there was a further similar stoppage.

At Belfast Recorder's Court yesterday a British soldier was awarded damages totalling £60,000 for injuries he received from a sniper's bullet in the Andersonstown district more than two years ago.

Sapper Thomas Tweedie, aged 25, of 8 Regiment, Royal Engineers, was paralysed from the waist down after being shot by a sniper and falling 17 ft from scaffolding on which he was working.



A delegation of Hawker Siddeley workers on the threatened HS146 project at Westminster yesterday, where a petition was delivered. A Commons motion sponsored by Mrs Helene Hayman, MP for Welwyn and Hatfield (centre, holding folder) has been signed by 10 other Labour MPs.

EEC regional policy 'a major British interest'

From Ronald Kershaw
Bingley

A call to EEC heads of government to agree to set up an effective regional policy when they meet at the Paris summit meeting at the beginning of December was made by Mr George Thomson, European Commissioner for Regional Policy, at Bingley, West Yorkshire, yesterday. The commission, Mr Thomson said, was asking that the summit meeting should decide on two essential issues: the size of the regional fund and the priorities to which it should be related, namely the black spots of Italy, Ireland and the North of England.

Mr Thomson told a conference of local government representatives organized by West Yorkshire County Council that the signal for an effective regional policy would be good for the Community as a whole and not merely for the less privileged regions. It could make a useful contribution to the successful outcome of British renegotiation. The first and natural preoccupation of the British Government was satisfaction on the questions of future budgeting contributions. He said: "If it wishes maximum good will on that, it must recognize that for countries like Italy and Ireland regional policy is not simply one

amongst a number of Community issues, but is the most important issue and they are understandably impatient over the delay which have taken place, partly at least because of the British desire for renegotiation."

Mr Callaghan, he said, had made clear that he was negotiating to find the means for Britain to remain in the Community. "Without prejudging the outcome of the British approach on its budgetary contribution, it is surely beyond doubt a major British interest to see a more balanced pattern of Community expenditure than the present pattern, where about 70 per cent still goes on agricultural", Mr Thomson said.

In seeking a wider variety of Community expenditure, a regional development fund would relate to one of the distinctive problems Britain had brought into the Community and it would certainly assist in meeting the basic British claim that there should be fairer arrangements about the separate issues of both contributions and benefits.

The benefits of being within the Community had already begun to flow in the North of England, even though Britain was less than half way in her transition to being a full member. Grants and loans from Brussels to the North of England amounted to no less than £100m, Mr Thomson said.

Call to ban 'dangerous' extra flights by pilots

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Bournemouth

Pilots of international airlines who "moonlight" by flying light aircraft for reward in the rest periods were a potent danger to air safety, a conference of the Guild of Air Traffic Controllers was told today.

Captain David Fenton, technical director of McAlpine Aviation, the biggest operator in Britain of executive jets, said that the practice, carried on by a small number of men, should be made illegal.

"Moonlighting" pilots frequently left their extra flight out of their log books, Captain Fenton said. Much had been said of the dangers of fatigue and rest periods were prescribed in the interest of safety.

His own company did not employ such pilots, and hoped others would realize the danger of doing so.

A further aspect of "moonlighting" was that a pilot could virtually step out of a commercial aircraft, where he had been a member of a multi-crew, and into a light aircraft with the minimum of equipment and flying aids and no crew assist him.

Mr Jack Newbery, deputy director of British Airports Authority, at the conference that light aircraft aviation had grown by an average of 16 per cent a year at Heathrow over the past 10 years, while air movements had grown by 5 per cent a year.

The absolute limiting factor affecting the eventual capacity of the London airports to accommodate more traffic, including general aviation, was runway capacity. That was particularly acute at Heathrow, and Gatwick, where experience similar problems in the future.

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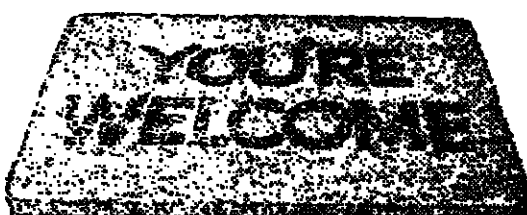
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PAN AM

Population of third world 'will double in less than a generation'

By a Staff Reporter

While the populations of industrialized nations were growing at less than 1 per cent a year, the average growth rate in developing countries was more than 2.5 per cent. That meant their populations would double in less than one generation, Dr R. Gray, director of the Ministry for Overseas Development's Population Bureau, said yesterday.

Speaking in London at the national conference on population organized by the Institution of Environmental Sciences, Dr Gray said that the birth rate in developing countries was already 40 in 1,000, more than double our rate of 18 in 1,000. The proportion of future parents in those countries where 40 per cent of the population were under 15, was much higher than in industrialized countries,

where only 26 per cent were under 15.

The United Nations estimated that the population of the third world was likely to increase from 2,500m in 1972 to more than 5,000m by the year 2000, representing more than three-quarters of the total world population. The population of industrialized countries would probably increase from 1,000 million to 1,450 million.

Population policies having family planning programmes as their main lynch pin had, in general, failed to influence the third world's growth. Dr J. Loraine, of the Department of Community Medicine at the Usher Institute, Edinburgh, told the conference.

Contraceptive technology was unlikely to make any impact on those countries so long as poverty abounded and the in-

habitants saw a large family desirable and necessary. Family planning programmes must be grafted on an appropriate socio-economic and political framework.

One of the greatest scourges that threatened to afflict exploding third world populations in the last quarter of the century was a growing number of people out of work, Loraine said.

The International Labour Office estimated that in 1975 25 per cent of the total labour force of the poor nations was either unemployed or underemployed; by 1980 it expected the figure to have risen to 30 per cent. By 1985 there would be 42 per cent more people in Africa seeking work than there are now 48 per cent more in Latin America and 34 per cent more in Asia.

Top of denture cleaner bottle used in forgery

From Our Correspondent
Gloucester

Leslie Howes, aged 44, obtained almost £2,500 by forgery, his main tool being the top of a bottle of denture cleaner, it was alleged at Gloucester Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Howes, of no fixed address, was said to have used the top of the bottle to fake postal date stamps. He was jailed for five years.

He told the police that he opened National Savings accounts in false names, paid in small amounts and used the bottle top to help him to forge larger entries. He made withdrawals from the accounts in Swindon, Reading and Oxford.

He admitted eight charges of forgery and of obtaining money by deception and asked for 137 other cases to be considered.

Judge calls eviction move 'disgraceful'

From Our Correspondent
Bradford

A move by Bradford council to evict squatters from a house it did not want to let was described as disgraceful by Judge Suddards at Bradford County Court yesterday.

The court was told that the terrace house in Hill Top Road, Thornton, Bradford, had been owned by Bradford council since September last year but had never been let because of rising damp. The squatters, Mr Graham Hobbs, aged 24, builder, his wife, Kathryn, aged 22, their son, Bartholomew, aged 10 months, and Mr Gerard Garbutt, aged 21, a student, moved in nearly three months ago.

Mr Anthony Kilner, for the council, said it would be expensive to bring the house in question up to the council's normal standards. The council was anxious not to let substandard properties.

Judge Suddards said: "A

roof over your head is better than no roof and better than tent." He added "I do not think I have any discretion in this case, but I think it is disgraceful."

"The council are not providing enough houses and if they do they ought to use houses which are not as good as this would like. If you have five houses, one of which you do not like very much, and five families, it is better to have five families housed rather than one family wandering around."

Mr Christopher Vincenzi, one of the defendants, said that they had been in occupation since they had paid rates, redecorated and spent £64 on installing water heater.

Adjourning the application for two months, Judge Suddards said: "There can be no urgent order. It will enable the council to find some alternative accommodation for them and I should like to hear what the council has done in two months."

Mr Peart's plan to help beef farmers 'another palliative'

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

The Government's latest scheme to aid beef producers might force shop prices up without raising returns to farmers, Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday.

The Government is to introduce EEC payments next week to traders who will store minimum lots of 75 metric tons of beef from four to six months.

Sir Henry said that would do nothing to ease the bottleneck at slaughterhouses. It would only mean that beef would be removed from the market while farmers were not enabled to bring any more to it. Speaking at a rally of 300 NFU branch officials in London, Sir Henry dismissed it as another palliative.

He said that the bottleneck could be eased by restricting the entry of Irish cattle, either by a temporary ban on imports or by enforcing a delay between landing and slaughter.

"Promises of action next March will simply not be believed by farmers unless action is taken now to honour

previous promises. Either the Government must give our producers the guarantee of a minimum price now by making up the difference between the market price and the intervention price they would have been entitled to under the intervention system, or we must have the same facility as other farmers in the Common Market, intervention buying", Sir Henry said.

After announcing the storage scheme in the Commons, Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, said the Government would start talks next month about a new beef regime from next March. He wanted a system by which producers' markets were safeguarded, but he still ruled out intervention buying. Safeguard sought: The subject of imported Irish beef is to be raised at talks between Mr Wilson and Mr Cosgrave, the Dublin Prime Minister, in London today (the Press Association reports). It was understood that Mr Cosgrave would draw attention to free trade agreements and EEC regulations, and ask for steps to safeguard Irish exports.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Wife of MP cited

Mrs Anthea Smith, wife of Mr Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington, is named in a pending undefended divorce suit. The petition being brought by Mrs Anthea Fortescue, wife of Mr Trevor ("Tim") Fortescue, a former Conservative MP.

Mr Fortescue, aged 58, was MP for Liverpool, Garston, until he accepted the post of secretary-general of the Ford and Drink Industries Council for the United Nations. He and his wife were married in 1939.

Union rejects MP as member

An application by Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lyminster, to join the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, of which Mr Clive Jenkins is general secretary, has been rejected, Mr Adley said yesterday.

Mr Jenkins told him in a letter that, as an MP, he would not be eligible for membership. Mr Adley said he would write again, asking for membership as marketing director of a hotel company.

HOME NEWS

Rising water drowns supply of natural gas from Yorkshire field and £4m plant is closed

by Tim Jones

A £4m processing plant set to handle the flow from one of Britain's most promising onshore natural gas fields has been closed by the Home Oil company of Canada because of insurmountable difficulties.

The decision leaves 24 people out of work, an 18-inch pipeline across the North Yorkshire moors and the town of Pickering with a number of cylindrical tanks, a flare stack and other equipment.

In the jargon of oil men, the Lockton gas field epitomizes the high-risk nature of their business and serves to show that, despite the most up-to-date exploratory techniques there is a certain way of discovering what lies beneath the surface. Paradoxically, the gas effort at Lockton was finally defeated by subterranean water, a factor apparently not normally encountered with offshore developments.

When Home Oil first found the gas at Lockton in 1966 it was the largest onshore discovery in

the country and officials predicted that it would supply useful amounts to the national grid for up to 10 years. The gas first started to flow in May, 1971, and it was thought that the value of the contract signed between the company and the Gas Council might be as much as £28m.

The gas find was estimated at about 3,000 million cu ft, which would have yielded 75 million cu ft daily.

But a year after gas started flowing into the grid the company gave warning that production at the field had deteriorated and that pressure tests indicated that recoverable gas reserves were less than originally estimated.

By April, 1973, it was clear that output was deteriorating rapidly and that unless the technical difficulties could be overcome the processing plant, built at a cost of about £4m by the company and the Gas Council, would close.

Although the amount of gas pumped into the national grid was never great, even when the

plant was operating to maximum efficiency, the failure is a loss to the country and public, as the Gas Council had negotiated a price of 2.53p a therm which, at the time the 15-year contract was signed, represented the lowest price agreed for British natural gas.

The yield fell because of fractures in the limestone formation of the field which prevented gas from reaching the well and because of subterranean water rising through porous rock layers. In spite of determined attempts by the company it proved insurmountable and they closed the plant on September 1.

Mr John Cronin, managing director of the company, said: "We tried everything to overcome the difficulties. It is unfortunately one of the risks that we run in the oil business."

Mr Cronin said the company was seeking suitable alternative sites for displaced employees. The Lockton field may still be used in future, as the cavity created may be used for the storage of natural gas from other sources.

Independent living in a house built on science

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A prototype of a revolutionary house which would be self-sufficient by using the sun and wind to provide light, heat and power is likely to be built at Cambridge next year.

A model of the design was shown in London yesterday by the Science Research Council. Known as the "autonomous house", the design is the result of three years' work by Mr Alexander Pike and colleagues in the Department of Architecture at Cambridge University.

Extensive insulation and recycling techniques are envisaged to make the most of the energy on which the house would operate. An aim is to get away from the need for piped services, such as gas, electricity and water.

The objective is not to create the bare needs for survival, the research council says, but to provide standards as enjoyed by most households now.

To achieve this, the limited level of supply must be matched by a reduction in demand, effected not by restrictions on a mode of life but by high standards of insulation, reduction of ventilation losses and by redesign of domestic equipment to avoid the wastage prevalent in most homes throughout the country today.

Mr Pike said yesterday that the objective was not to produce a single standard house but to prove concepts and systems that would be applicable to a range of houses.

Provided support from the Department of the Environment and the research council was forthcoming, he said, construction of the prototype house at Cambridge could begin next spring. It would cost at least £40,000 to build, depending on the facilities provided. A "normal family" would live in the house, checking its performance in everyday use.



Mr Alexander Pike, of Cambridge University, shows a model of his revolutionary house in London yesterday.

The council summarizes the main points in the design as follows: Space heating will be provided by using collectors for solar radiation, storing the heat obtained during the summer for use throughout the winter, boosted by the periods of winter sun.

Wind power will be used to generate electricity, with the surplus energy above the capacity of the generator diverted to provide domestic hot water.

Recycling will be employed to the maximum extent. Rainwater collected from roof surfaces will be purified for use and, whenever possible, used again. Human waste and kitchen and green garden waste will be fed into a sewage digester to produce methane for cooking purposes. The innocuous sludge from the digester will have a high value as fertilizer.

In its report for 1973-74, the research council says the recent contraction of university funds for research and scholarship

gives cause for concern, especially as there seems every prospect of its continuing. "At a time when many excellent projects important to the scientific and technological life of the country are coming forward it is becoming more difficult for the universities to play their traditional part in carrying out basic research."

That threw a heavier burden of financing basic research on the council, whose funds were no longer increasing as they did in the past decade.

The situation was serious. In addition to more than 2,500 applications to supporting projects which had been received in 1973-74, there were 15 proposals for important capital schemes, ranging from a new radio telescope to a manufacturing technology institute.

Even if it were possible for

the council to finance all these schemes, the report says, it would do no more than preserve the United Kingdom's present position relative to other countries.

Professor S. F. Edwards, council chairman, said yesterday that it was clear that the council could not finance all those schemes. Two had already been rejected.

Research into the better use of material and energy resources receives strong emphasis in the council's report. The most promising long term source of energy appears to lie in nuclear power, the report says, first through fission reactions and then possibly through fusion processes.

The council is considering with the Atomic Energy Authority whether a central high-power laser facility should be set up.

Police chief had over £200,000, court told

Documents found at the Sussex home of Peter Godber, former Hongkong police chief, showed that he had more than £200,000 spread in banks and investments from Canada to the Channel Islands, it was alleged at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

Mr Christopher French appeared for the Hongkong Government, which seeks to extradite Mr Godber, aged 52, to face a charge of accepting a bribe to promote a Chinese police officer.

He told Sir Frank Milton, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, that the documents found at Rye linked bank deposits with papers found at Mr Godber's house in Hongkong. They referred to £40,000 in Mr Godber's deposit account with Barclays Bank in St Helier, Jersey; £10,000 in his current account at Barclays Bank, Rye, and funding stocks with a nominal value of £22,000.

The documents also referred to £19,000 deposited with the Rye Benefit Building Society, \$85,000 with the Bank of Nova Scotia; \$115,000 (worth about £50,000) in Scotia Bank saving certificates; and 120,000 Singapore dollars (worth £26,000) also in the Rye bank account.

Mr Walter Mitchell, an accountant called by the defence, of Dorset Road, Bexley, Kent, said that from papers he had been given to examine he calculated that Mr Godber had £197,353 in various overseas deposits, about half the original amount claimed by the prosecution on a previous occasion. He has seen no reference in the papers he had been given to sums in Singapore or in Britain.

The hearing continues at Old Street Magistrates' Court today, Mr Godber being remanded in custody. Sir Frank said that if necessary the hearing would go on until tomorrow.

Further strikes in support of two pickets

Unofficial strikes in protest at the jailing of Mr Eric Tomson and Mr Dennis Warren, leaders of the flying pickets during the 1972 building workers' strike, continued yesterday with a walkout by 350 construction men employed on loop line extension of the new underground railway, in Liverpool. More than two thousand building workers were expected to be on unofficial strike.

Appeals against conviction in prison sentences were dismissed earlier this week by the Court of Appeal. The General Municipal Workers' Union yesterday joined the TUC, the British TUC and Transport and General Workers' Union in calling on the Home Secretary to release the two men.

A half-day strike of 36,000 members of the Union of Construction and Allied Trades and Technicians in London has been called for next Tuesday to lobby meeting of the union executive.

School concrete faulty Parts of Wick and Thurston primary schools in Carthage were taken out of use because of structural defects in concrete.

Seat-belt compulsion Bill gets first reading

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

The Government's Road Traffic (Seat Belts) Bill, which confers power to make compulsory the wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles, was given a formal first reading in the Commons yesterday.

The Government plans to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory by the end of 1975. It estimates that the measure could save more than a thousand lives and 10,000 serious injuries every year.

Compulsion is supported by the Automobile Association, the motor manufacturers, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (Rospa), the motor insurers and the British Medical Association.

The AA said yesterday: "We

have been advocating this obvious sensible and life-saving measure for a long time. We believe that seat belt development is capable of improvement and manufacturers must produce belts which are not hampered by design limitations."

Other bodies, such as the Royal Automobile Club, argue that current seat belt legislation is capable of improvement. The Magistrates' Association and some police associations maintain that it would be difficult to enforce.

In the House of Commons, the Bill was given a first reading by the Minister of Transport, Mr Peter Walker, who said it would introduce compulsory wear-

Baby choked to death by cord

A baby accidentally hanged himself from the cord of a blind in his bedroom, an inquest at Nottingham was told yesterday. Mr Arthur Little, a miner, said that his son, Andrew, aged 18 months, was fascinated by the cord.

Mr Little, of Whitlands, Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, said Andrew must have played with the cord during the night, put his head in the loop and toppled off his cot.

Houseboat plan for homeless

Thousands of cheaply and easily built homes could be provided if there was a more enlightened attitude towards houseboats, the Residential Boat Owners' Association said yesterday.

It said that even luxurious purpose-built floating homes, complete with central heating, cost less than £5,000. Five per cent of England's water space could easily take 30,000 houseboats.

Laddock at 75p a pound this weekend while turkey falls to only 27p

Mince pies, fresh fish and onions will soon cost more while puffed-up and some lamb and chicken should become cheaper. The Price Commission has lowered the Mr Kipling cake-making subsidiary of the RHM baking group to charge an average of almost 4p in the pound extra for many of its products.

That will mean an extra 3p in most shops for a packet of six mince pies. The increase was allowed at wholesale level early in October but has not yet reached the shelves of many shops.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection predicted yesterday that cod and haddock prices would rise to exceptionally high prices, 60p and 75p a pound respectively this weekend.

The National Federation of Fishmongers said yesterday that recent findings in the north-east Atlantic had been the worst since January because of severe storms. Supplies of popular varieties to some ports were drastically reduced. It recommended shoppers to buy cod, mackerel and sprats until the weather improves.

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

Coley fillets are available from 22p to 25p a pound and make an acceptable alternative to cod if well sauced to enhance their flavour and disguise their dingy colour.

Beef prices are steady, with the best bargains to be found, as always, among the cheaper cuts. Butchers have been offered extra supplies of home-killed lamb in the past week and there should be some competitive price cutting.

This will be concentrated on shoulders, at about 40p a pound. Deliveries of potatoes to the retail market are now less erratic than in recent weeks and prices have stabilised. The Potato Marketing Board reports a range of 22p to 31p for loose potatoes with 50 bags costing 13p to 22p each, depending on size.

Most chicken prices are steady, although there may be some cuts of up to a pound on fresh birds in some small shops and on supermarket broilers in some supermarkets. The minimum seems to be a pound at Fine Fare shops in England.

Prices on turkeys for home cooking has already begun with the cheapest so far offered at 22p a pound. Mr Colin Cullis, deputy chairman of the more than 100 turkey growers, said this week that some birds would have been stored since last year.

Pigs and sausages are becoming plentiful as autumn advances, with many of the former coming from Italy and the latter from Spain. Home-grown Concorde and Hampshire imported Williams are a penny more. Sausages start at 15p a pound.

The Department of Prices said yesterday that it expected onions to be slightly more expensive this week at 9p to 8p a pound. Pickling onions cost about 7p a pound. Carrots are expected to fall by 2p to 3p to 11p to 18p each, depending on size.

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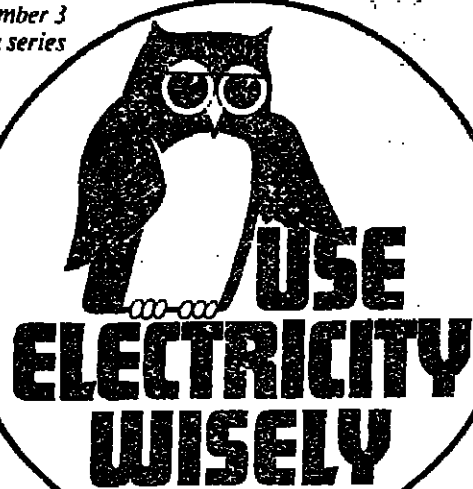
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WEST EUROPE

French MPs sound alarm at danger to the Mediterranean

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Oct 31

A general worsening of pollution with the reduction of animal life has occurred along the Mediterranean coast, according to a French parliamentary report published today.

It warns the Government that unless there are vigorous changes of policy, with adequate funds set aside and provisions for enforcement, the Mediterranean cannot be saved.

The report is the result of a four-month investigation by a parliamentary committee which visited various sites during the summer recess and consulted more than 50 experts. It was set up partly as a result of a campaign initiated in Corsica last year over the dumping in the Tyrrhenian Sea of titanium oxide, the so-called "red mud".

There is visible and invisible filth on the beaches and in the sea, due particularly to petrol waste and, above all, a growing unease about this throughout public opinion.

"Extremely grave situations" had been found by the all-party team of parliamentarians in the Gulf of Marseilles, in the adjoining Gulf of Fos and the Etang de Berre (the big new industrial zone to the west of Marseilles), in the estuaries of the Rhône, the Garonne, the Gironde, the Loire, the Rhodan, and round Corsica.

Besides industrial pollution, the report emphasizes the prob-

lem of the treatment of sewage and other human waste in cities like Marseilles, Nice, and Toulon, where the population has grown rapidly.

The growth of industrialization, housing estates, tourism, and of shipping, will worsen all these problems, the report goes on. It points out that the gravest risks to the region will come from chemicals used industrially and for agriculture, and from the heated water discharged by future nuclear power stations.

The report calls for the setting up of a single authority in France in charge of the problem depending on the new Ministry of the Quality of Life, but armed with powers to curb other ministries and to veto economic developments harmful to the Mediterranean.

It calls for the creation of an environmental code with pollution offences clearly defined and a special team of inspectors to enforce it.

France is urged to collaborate with its Mediterranean neighbours, starting with the creation of an "international institute for the protection of the seas". Boring for petrol should be forbidden off the Mediterranean coast to a distance of at least 12 miles.

"The defence of nature ought to be considered as a great national objective on the same level as social progress", the report declares.

For the first time French parliamentarians in the report criticize the French nuclear energy programme, asserting that a majority of the sites proposed by Electricité de France, the electricity board, have been "badly chosen". They demand that deputies should take part in decisions where to locate the stations and that the public should be kept informed.

New regional development plan for EEC summit

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Oct 31

The European Commission is reviving its proposals for an EEC regional development fund, torpedoed by the West Germans during last winter's energy crisis. In a memorandum prepared for the proposed EEC summit meeting in Paris in December, it advocates a fund totalling 1,400m units of account (2.4 to the pound) over the first three years of operation, focussed principally on Britain, Ireland and Italy.

This is roughly the compromise figure which emerged early this year before the British election. It compares with the 2,400m units of account (1,600m) originally proposed in July, 1973. But because the smaller fund would be concentrated on Com-

munity blackspots, with rural or industrial, Britain would benefit to much the same tune of around £200m, according to a Commission source.

The Labour Government has hitherto conspicuously refrained from pressing for a large regional fund, which Mr Heath hoped would help Britain to recover some of its budgetary contribution.

What the Commission wants from the summit is a renewed political commitment to a regional fund. Once this is given, it will work out a fresh set of criteria designed to steer the fund towards the neediest areas.



Some of the 15 hostages freed by Dutch Marines from the Scheveningen prison chapel early yesterday are driven home.

Prison hostages freed unharmed in surprise raid by Dutch troops

From David Cross
The Hague, Oct 31

In a completely successful assault operation Dutch Marine commando troops early today stormed a prison chapel near The Hague and overwhelmed four prisoners who were holding 15 hostages.

All the hostages escaped unharmed. Their 105-hour ordeal, which began during Mass at Scheveningen prison on Saturday night, ended shortly after 3 am.

A close combat group of 15 commando troops, heavily armed and wearing bullet-proof jackets, crept stealthily along a 50 yard corridor leading to the solid steel main door of the chapel. They then attacked the door with a thermal lance.

It had been calculated that this operation would take about 10 seconds to complete and that the prisoners inside—two Dutchmen, an Arab hijacker and an Algerian—would become aware that something was happening only six seconds after it had begun.

When the door began to give way, other commando troops waiting in a courtyard outside broke through the chapel's reinforced glass windows and began hurling flares. Sirens screamed and there was the sound of machine gun fire. The four prisoners, two of them guarding the hostages and the others asleep on mattresses, were shocked into almost instantaneous submission.

Daan Denie, one of the young

Dutch prisoners, who was pacing the floor holding a pistol threw it to the ground immediately and put his hands up.

Muhammad Koudashe, the 22-year-old Algerian, who was sitting on a chair with the other gun, tried to hide among the bewildered hostages but was captured before he had time to shoot.

The second Dutchman, Jan Brouwer, aged 27, grappled with a Marine but was quickly overpowered. The fourth prisoner was Adnan Ahmad Nuri, aged 23, an Arab terrorist.

Four minutes after the assault began, the 15 hostages were led out of the chapel, physically and mentally exhausted, but otherwise unharmed. The four prisoners were handcuffed and led away to separate cells. They each face a possible sentence of up to seven and a half years' imprisonment for their part in the affair.

Before leaving Scheveningen, one of the hostages thanked the prison authorities and the commando troops for their successful operation. As he spoke he broke down and wept.

The assault plans had been prepared some days ago. An abortive attempt to storm the chapel the night before was abandoned at the last moment because of a technical hitch. The Marines tried to open the door with a device designed to turn locks when there is a key on the other side. This failed but the convicts apparently

never realized that it had been attempted.

It became clear today that the Dutch authorities had never seriously considered providing the four prisoners with a bus and an aircraft. All the talk of consultation over their demands was deliberately fed to the press to hide the authorities' real intention, as the prisoners in the chapel were listening to radio broadcasts and receiving newspapers.

The Government wanted to avoid encouraging other prisoners in Dutch jails to take hostages in any new attempts to escape.

The final assault plan was drawn up with the help of psychiatrists. They calculated that the two Dutchmen were particularly unstable and the best way to force them and their colleagues to submit would be to shock them into such a state that they would be too dazed to retaliate. Hence the machine gun fire and the flares.

Journalists who were allowed into the prison chapel a few hours after the siege ended saw a chaotic scene. Blankets, sheets and mattresses were strewn in one corner and dozens of empty jammed and beer bottles littered tables and chairs. The cloth on the altar was torn and in the sacrists a plaster statue of the Virgin Mary lay shattered next to a discarded chess board. Two large plastic buckets with oranges stood incongruously next to the altar.

Murder charge in 1972 case dropped

Paris, Oct 31.—The Paris Appellate Court today ordered the withdrawal of a murder charge against a notary in the case of Brigitte Dewèvre, aged 16, whose body was found at Bruy-en-Artois in April, 1972.

Me Pierre Leroy was charged with murdering her and held for three months. Mme Monique Mayeur, his fiancée at the time and now his wife, was charged with complicity and held for 18 days. The charge against her was also dropped.

A year after the girl's death, a boy of 16, Jean-Pierre, admitted murdering her. He later retracted many of his statements made to the police, but is still charged with the murder.—AP.

Herr Schutz cancels his visit to the Pope

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Oct 31

Herr Klaus Schütz, the Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin, has cancelled a visit to the Vatican where he was to have seen the Pope. "Political reasons" are quoted, and it is understood that the Vatican asked that he should not be accompanied by the West German Ambassador in Rome.

The Soviet Union had opposed the Ambassador going, in line with its policy that West Berlin is a separate entity. The Foreign Office in Bonn has supported Herr Schütz in his decision not to make the visit.

The Opposition is to raise the matter in the Bundestag.

Giscard invitation rejected by M Mitterrand

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 31

M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, has followed the Communists' example and refused to accept an invitation from President Giscard d'Estaing to go next month to the Elysée Palace, together with other government and opposition party leaders, for political talks.

M Giscard d'Estaing made the invitation at his press conference last week expressing the hope that it might lead to a bipartisan approach on foreign policy before his December meetings with both President Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Party Leader.

The invitation was also part of a wider approach by the President since his election in May to try to introduce less tense relations and more in the

Anglo-Saxon style, as he has himself put it between the Government and the Opposition. The Socialist executive met under M Mitterrand last night to consider the invitation. It decided that while the principle of consultations between the Government and the Opposition should be approved, in the present circumstances the invitation would serve no useful purpose.

The Socialists justified the refusal by alleging what they called "grave attacks" by the Government on the freedom of expression in the news media. They were evidently referring to the disputes at the ORTF, the state television and radio network, and at Europe 1, the commercial radio station.

M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, rejected the invitation less than 24 hours after the President made it.

Basque priest under house arrest

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Oct 30

A Basque priest began serving a 50-day sentence of house arrest in a northern Spanish monastery this week, and became once again the centre of controversy in a dispute between Roman Catholic bishops and the Government.

Father Felix Vergara, of Elbar, near Bilbao, was fined 250,000 pesetas (£1,880) without trial last year, under the Public Order law, for delivering three sermons which the Government considered politically objectionable. He is now serving his arrest, in lieu of payment, in a monastery rather than a jail, under the terms of

the Concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

However, some members of the hierarchy apparently do not believe that he should be locked up even in a monastery. Last Sunday, a pastoral letter read in churches throughout the Basque province of Guipuzcoa pointed out that the fines had been imposed without trial.

The pastoral letter, signed by Mgr Jacinto Argaya, bishop of San Sebastián, and an auxiliary bishop, was entitled "Freedom of holy preaching". The sermons which angered the Government were delivered last December. Two of them dealt with a revolt and hunger strike by priests who were held

Winetasting demand at 'Bordeaux fraud' trial

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 31

The defence in the Bordeaux wine scandal trial today launched a counterattack, asking the judge to order a complete reexamination, with tastings and analyses, of all the wines seized by French fraud inspectors in the Bordeaux region during the summer of 1973.

The plea was made by counsel for M Lionel Cruse, the president and head of the most important Bordeaux wine house who is among the 18 dealer accused.

It became clear today that the trial will go on far beyond the end of hearings originally set for tonight, as today only saw the beginning of the evidence of 27 witnesses.

M Georges Lefebvre, the presiding judge, did not rule on the defence plea, indicating only that he would deal with it towards the end of the trial. The main witness today was M Roger Destrau, the inspector who made the June, 1973, examination early in the fraud inquiries at the Cruse vats. I said that with 10 other officials he had vainly sought to go through the inventory by name of the wines received from Serge Balan, the chauffeur who the prosecution alleges was set up in business by M Pierre Belin, another of the accused, and then proceeded to sell to quality wines to Cruse.

"The executives of the company did everything to delude things, especially when we go to the vats", M Destrau declared. "Finally they forbade the staff to assist us in checking the inventory. We could only note the fact that we had been prevented from carrying out our task."

The prosecution alleges that when the checking finally did take place in September it closed the fact that new lots had been made.

One of the key demands the reexamination proposed the defence would require if prosecution to specify, if the has been fraud, whether it of these wines came from its cellars and if so in what quantities.

Record crops of wheat and barley in EEC

Luxembourg, Oct 31.—The nine countries of the European Economic Community announced today that their record grain crop this year will reach 107.9m tons—1.4m tons more than was previously estimated. Sugar beet production will down from last year's 70.2m tons but no overall figure was announced.

The data was assembled week ago and almost no rain since then have had a effect on the harvest.

The overall increase in grain over last year was due to record crops of wheat (44.7m tons) and barley (35.7m tons). Mai production is estimated at 14m tons compared to 16.2 last year and 15.3m predicted earlier for 1974.

Production of rye will also slightly down, 3.2m tons instead of last year's 3.3m. With it potato crop reaching 40m ton supplies will be much the same as last year.

The record grain crop was a tribute to a small extension of acreage and especially to an improvement over the exception: yields of 1973. The estimate were increased when official reports arrived of record crops in Britain (17.2m tons) and Denmark (7.3m tons).—AP.

Mr Scanlon to preside over European unions

Frankfurt, Oct 31.—The European Metal Workers' Federation today unanimously elected M Hugh Scanlon leader of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, as its president for a three-year term. He succeeds Mr Gust Wallaert, the Belgian trade union leader.

Mr Scanlon up to now has been a vice-president of the federation, which is made up of 25 unions from the nine European Community countries, together with Norway and Sweden.

The federation's general congress elected as vice-presidents Herr Eugen Loderer, the West German Metal Workers' union leader, M Jacques Cheric, his French counterpart, Dr Wia Wansstecker, of Holland, and Mr Leif Skau, from Norway. Herr Günter Köpke, of West Germany, was elected general secretary of the federation, whose headquarters is in Brussels, and Mr David Fowler, of Britain, was elected deputy general secretary.—Reuters.

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Greek court considers trying junta for treason

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OVERSEAS

Israel puts troops on exercise as precaution

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Oct 31

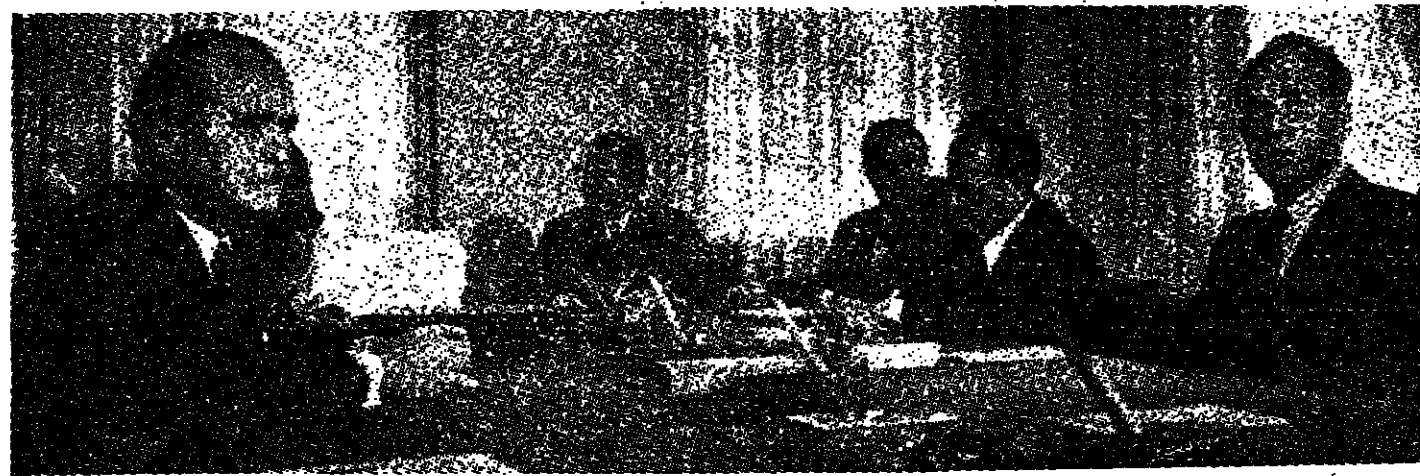
Israel Army exercises in the Jordan valley and the Golan Heights, which ended today, were part of special precautions taken during the Arab leaders' conference at Rabat. Disclosing this, the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur, explained that "Arab expectations at Rabat could have been translated into action".

General Gur said Israel was able to fight a war with the weapons it now had. During the exercises of the past week tanks and paratroopers with air support attacked a number of "enemy fortifications" on the Golan. The war games did not interfere with the building of heavy fortifications on the heights, which continues at full pace, in an attempt to complete the work before the winter rains set in.

Serious shooting took place overnight when Israel forces shelled a guerrilla base, south of the Tyre, in southern Lebanon. In retaliation Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanese territory into Israel early this morning, apparently without causing damage.

The Israel Army has asked the Nature Reserves Authority to thin out forests on the road from Banyas to Kuneitra on the Golan Heights, apparently because the oak trees were used for ambushes by Syrian commandos during the Yom Kippur war. An increase of Syrian Army activity on the heights, probably prompted by the Israeli military exercises, has been reported.

Although Israel's official re-



M. Jean Sauvagnargues (left), the French Foreign Minister, and Mr. Rabin, the Israeli Premier, at their talks in Jerusalem.

action to the Rabat summit decisions has been deferred, ministers continue to emphasize that there is no chance of any change in the decision not to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Rabin, the Prime Minister, today left the visiting French Foreign Minister, M. Jean Sauvagnargues, in no doubt that he regards Mr. Yasser Arafat as the head of a murderous terrorist organization and was deeply dissatisfied at the French minister's meeting with Mr. Arafat last week.

M. Sauvagnargues, who is the first French minister to visit Israel since its inception in 1948, is having the chilliest reception of any official visitor. The Israeli Foreign Minister, made clear that the Government's welcome would be correct but disappointing, adding that the public had a right to show its feelings if it chose. Some Israelis did so in a demonstration outside the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

At the Prime Minister's office this morning Mr. Rabin echoed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Allon in welcoming the French

visitor at the airport: France's pro-Arab policy would not help in promoting peace efforts and was an encouragement to further terrorism. M. Sauvagnargues diplomatically demurred, maintaining that France's motives were misunderstood and that its belief was that peace must be based on justice for all, and a return to the borders of 1967.

In a dinner speech, M. Sauvagnargues said that the time for accusations and suspicion was past. "The undertaking based on right and justice that will have to emerge in the Middle East must be global. It will have to consider the rights of all states in the region to live in peace in secure and recognized boundaries."

Israeli officials make no secret of their belief that President Giscard d'Estaing's court of the Arabs is designed to ensure oil supplies in the event of another Middle East war. They fear that his example may be copied by Britain and other EEC members.

American diplomats are concerned over the fatalistic talk of a new war in Israel in the wake of Rabat. Mr. Kenneth Keating, the United States Am-

bassador, told a meeting of the Israel-American Association yesterday that war would serve nobody's interests. This had been proved last October and was even more valid now. The Arabs could not destroy Israel, nor Israel the Arabs, he said. Israeli leaders have expressed apprehension over the euphoria in the West Bank at the prospect of a Palestinian government-in-exile and hopes of an early end to the occupation.

Mr. Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, has urged firm action to deal with guerrilla incitement in East Jerusalem and warned the Arabic newspapers printed in the city against support for terrorism. He was commenting on articles expressing enthusiasm for the Arab leaders' decisions in Rabat and calling for the dismemberment of Israel. Mr. Kollek said any action was up to the Government. He had raised the question of the Arabic press with Mr. Rabin earlier.

A leading article in *Al Quds*, headed "Defeat for United States diplomacy", claimed that Washington was paying the price for refusing to recognize

Palestinian identity, trying to isolate the Palestine Liberation Organization, and debar it from peace negotiations. The Arab newspapers carried reports from Arab capitals speculating on the setting up of a Palestinian government-in-exile.

Paris, Oct 31.—Mr. Rabin, speaking in a television interview, today accused Western Europe of adopting a pro-Arab stand in the Middle East conflict and said only the United States could act as an intermediary there. Any European initiative would be "inopportune".—Reuter.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: Arrangements are still being made for Dr. Henry Kissinger to visit the Middle East next week. It is expected that the Secretary of State will go to Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel. He may also visit Saudi Arabia and will probably stop in Tunis on the way home.

New York, Oct 31.—The United Nations was asked by the Arab League today to postpone the opening of the General Assembly debate on the Palestine question until November 13.—Reuter.

Five die in Israel attack on refugee camp

From Our Correspondent
Beirut, Oct 31

Five Palestinian refugees were killed and about 20 injured in an Israeli naval attack after midnight last night on a refugee camp in south Lebanon.

A Palestine guerrilla spokesman said that guerrillas and Lebanese troops had replied to shell and machine-gun fire by Israeli gunboats at the Rashidya refugee camp near Tyre. The attack lasted about an hour, after which the gunboats withdrew towards the south.

A Lebanese Defence Ministry statement said that eight Israeli gunboats had infiltrated territorial waters about three miles off Tyre and shelled the Rashidya camp. Lebanese artillery fired back at the gunboats,

forcing them to withdraw. The statement gave the number of killed as three and said that there were a number of injured.

The casualty figures could not be considered final as rescue teams are still removing the rubble of the destroyed houses. They are searching for bodies of refugees who were surprised by the attack in their sleep.

Eye-witnesses said that the casualties included women and children. After the attack, the refugees in the camp, numbering about 12,000, spent the rest of the night in the open, fearing renewed attacks.

The camp was the scene of repeated Israeli air and naval attacks for allegedly housing guerrilla bases.

'Suspended CB' for soldiers who refused order

Tel Aviv, Oct 31.—Four Israeli soldiers have received suspended sentences of 21 days' confinement to barracks for refusing orders to remove

Israelis who attempted to settle illegally in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, according to press reports today. The military authorities declined comment.

The four were members of a unit called in to remove young Israelis attempting to settle near the town of Hebron three weeks ago. They refused the order because they agreed with the would-be settlers that the Jewish people had an historical right to all of biblical Palestine.—Reuter.

43 people killed as blaze sweeps train carriage

Delhi, Oct 31.—Forty-three people were killed and 60 injured when two carriages of a train caught fire today near Allahabad, about 375 miles south-east of Delhi, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

It quoted some of the injured passengers as saying that there had been an explosion in a second class compartment of the Upper India express, which started its run to Calcutta in Delhi.

A man was quoted as saying that a woman passenger objected to a man in front of her smoking, saying she had some dangerous material in her luggage. She took something from her bag and seconds later there was a huge explosion. Four of the dead had been

taken to hospital, and the rest were in the carriage or on the track.

Eye-witnesses said people leapt from the moving train when the explosion occurred and were killed falling on to the track. The compartment was gutted. Rescue workers said that most of the passengers who jumped had their skulls crushed and limbs severed.

The train came to a halt near Mohanganj, about 25 miles from Allahabad.

Railway officials in Delhi said preliminary reports indicated that the explosion had been caused by a box of fireworks belonging to a passenger. Mr. Buta Singh, the deputy Railway Minister, and senior officials went to the scene.—Reuter.

Trial hears of coup attempt in Sierra Leone

Freetown, Oct 31.—A group led by Sierra Leone politicians and Army officers planned to overthrow the Government while President Siaka Stevens was visiting Europe last July, a treason trial here was told today.

The 15 accused, all pleading not guilty, include Dr. Muhammad Forna, the former Finance Minister and former acting Prime Minister, and Mr. Ibrahim Bash-Taqi, the former Information Minister.

They have also denied attempting to kill Mr. Sirie Koroma, the then acting President, and the acting Vice-President.—Reuter.

Strict security in Australia for Mr Tanaka

Canberra, Oct 31.—A 19-gun artillery salute greeted Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, tonight when he flew into Canberra to begin a six-day visit to Australia.

Strict security precautions were taken as Mr. Tanaka's aircraft touched down at Fairbairn Air Force base outside Canberra. The Australian police have received a report of a possible attack by Japanese Red Guard terrorists against Mr. Tanaka during his visit.

Kennedy boy 'an easy hit' for theft, court told

New York, Oct 31.—A young man accused of mugging John F. Kennedy Jr. and stealing his bicycle described the 13-year-old son of the late President as "an easy hit", a police detective has told a court hearing.

Mr. Richard Bugey, the detective, said that Robert Lopez, aged 20, also told the police that he sold the bicycle for \$20 and used the proceeds to buy two bags of cocaine.

Mr. Lopez is also charged with robbing an off-duty auxiliary policeman of \$180 in July.—AP.

Argentine police end strike

Posadas, Argentina, Oct 31.—The 1,700 police of the northern province of Misiones last night ended a 48-hour pay strike.

The men accepted an offer from the provincial government of a rise of £24 a month, a promise of no reprisals and a new provincial police chief.—Reuter.

A mother with two children dead of hunger is one of the luckier ones in a country of tragedies

The calamity that is called Bangladesh

From Michael Hornsby
Dacca, Oct 31

Layla Khatun is 20 but looks much older. Wrapped in a ragged green sari, she crouches on the ground dazedly waving away the flies which cluster round the scabious sores on the head of her 16-month-old daughter.

Swaddled in a filthy rag, the child is a tiny bundle of bones draped with the loose-hanging wrinkled skin of a very old man. Occasionally the small body is seized by a dysenteric fit and ejects a thin stream of yellow liquid.

Layla Khatun's husband died of cholera six months ago. Her two other children died of hunger during the past two months. Here is just one of the hundreds of thousands of individual tragedies that make up the larger calamity that is Bangladesh.

Yet Layla Khatun is one of the luckier ones. She managed to get a free lift on a train from Mymensingh in north Bangladesh, where she lives, and for the past eight days has been living with 2,000 others in the Khilgaon emergency food centre in Dacca.

The centre, for which a Government high school has been commandeered, is run by local politicians and the Bangladesh

Red Cross. There are scant medical facilities, but at least its inmates can expect a regular meal of *chapatis* and vegetable gruel.

The newcomers to the centre, brought in during the past few days from the streets of Dacca or from outside the city, are generally in a pitiable condition. Emaciated old men, too weak to sit up let alone walk, lie about on what in happier times is the school football ground, while skeletal children totter to and fro on legs like sticks.

Dacca is comparatively better off than many other parts of the country, especially the rural areas of the north-west, where famine is acute. Even so, Mr. Muhammad Musa, registrar of burials at the Azampur cemetery, the largest in Dacca, says that up to 50 of the deaths he now records daily are due to "want of food" or related causes.

There are two other large cemeteries in Dacca and, like Azampur, they receive only the bodies delivered to them by the families of the deceased or by voluntary religious agencies which take upon themselves the task of collecting the corpses of the destitute and abandoned.

A conservative estimate which many Government officials accept privately but not admit to in public, is that over the past two months some 150,000 people have died throughout Bangladesh from lack of food. This is based on a compilation of various districts.

The Government says that more than three million people are now being catered to in about 5,000 food centres a gruel kitchens; but there is a familiar report of corrupt officials siphoning off relief goods and of breakdowns in distribution.

Besides being a recognised food-deficit country, Bangladesh has been affected by large-scale smuggling of grain to India, by the world food shortage and Dacca's lack of foreign exchange to pay 1 imports, and by the rice floods which destroyed a significant percentage of early summer crop and wash away part of the already planted autumn rice. The country is at the height of the seasonal lean period between crops and little can be expected—indeed it is likely to get worse—the autumn harvest starts coming in at the end of a month.

Pakistan raises arms ban in Kissinger talks

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, Oct 31

Dr Kissinger today offered Pakistan 100,000 tonnes of wheat on soft credit terms to meet the country's immediate food needs.

But a joint communiqué, issued tonight after his talks here with Mr. Bhutto, the Pakistan Prime Minister, made no mention of Pakistan's persistent efforts to have the American arms embargo lifted.

The Secretary of State had two and a half hours of talks with Mr. Bhutto when he arrived here from Dacca today. It had been expected that the nine-year-old arms embargo would be a principal subject for discussion.

A spokesman for Dr. Kissinger said the subject had come up "conjointly", but he did not say which side had raised it.

The communiqué stated that, in addition to the immediate wheat supplies, the United States would give careful consideration to Pakistan's food and economic requirements. Pakistan has been seeking 500,000 tonnes of wheat on soft credit terms.

Dr. Kissinger had commended Mr. Bhutto's efforts towards better relations with India and Bangladesh, the communiqué added. And Mr. Bhutto had accepted an invitation from President Ford to visit the United States during the first quarter of next year.

Dr. Kissinger leaves Rawalpindi tomorrow for Kabul, where he is to stop over on his flight to Teheran.

Our Delhi Correspondent writes: Deploring the results of Dr. Kissinger's visit to India, the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India, which supports Mrs. Gandhi's Government, said today that the Secretary of State had given no assurance that America was not proposing to resume either direct or indirect arms aid to Pakistan.

In a statement, the party said that the visit had not brought about any change in United States policy towards India. Referring to the proposal for an American base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, it declared: "The United States imperialists are determined to go ahead with their plan of converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of war and neo-colonial aggression."

The party criticized the decision to form the Indo-American joint commission and said: "There is no doubt that the commission would be sought to be used to facilitate penetration by the United States multi-national corporations into the Indian economy and penetration by the CIA into our universities and other educational and research institutions. There is urgent need for all left and democratic forces in India to unite to resist this."

Kabul: American aid and Afghanistan's strategic importance geographically will be the likely talking points when Dr. Kissinger arrives here tomorrow for a brief visit.

Dr. Kissinger will have lunch and talks with President Muhammad Daoud Khan during a four-hour stopover on his flight from Pakistan to Iran. He may wish to hear President Daoud Khan's views on Afghanistan's renewed interest in the Pakistan-inhabited regions of Pakistan.

Teheran: Dr. Kissinger is expected to press for lower prices in talks with the Shah of Iran during a three-day visit starting tomorrow. The question of security and stability in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean are also likely to figure in their discussions.

Dr. Kissinger will have to tread carefully on the oil issue as the Shah was irritated by the recent warning from President Ford that the United States would not tolerate ever-increasing oil prices.—Reuter.

Turkey's invasion secrets 'leaked to journalists'

Istanbul, Oct 31.—Fourteen Turkish journalists were accused in court today of prejudicing national security by publishing the location of military units before the invasion of Cyprus last July.

The journalists, editors and reporters of 10 daily newspapers and two news agencies were on trial in the Istanbul state security court, a mixed civil and military court.

The prosecution has said that it will ask for at least five years' hard labour for each defendant.

The indictment, read out today, alleged that the journalists prejudiced the security and political interests of Turkey by identifying military units and their locations in the press.

The case against one defendant was transferred to Ankara security court. Lawyers for the other accused argued that the charges should be dropped on the grounds that Turkish Army commanders had praised the press's coverage of the Cyprus invasion.

The trial was adjourned until November 25.—Reuter.

Kenya gets new foreign minister after election

Nairobi, Oct 31.—President Kenyatta today announced his new Cabinet and appointed the newly elected Speaker of the National Assembly, as his new Foreign Minister.

Dr. Waiyaki, who is 48, is medically qualified like the other members of the Cabinet. He replaced Dr. Njoroge Muga, who lost his seat with three other ministers in this month's general election. A Kikuyu, Dr. Waiyaki has been a member of Parliament since 1963.

Senior members of Mr. Kenyatta's previous Government have retained their posts. Mr. Daniel arap Moi remains Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, and Mr. Mwai Kibaki remains Minister for Finance and Planning.

Mr. Mbiyu Koinange—one of President Kenyatta's closest advisers—remains Minister of State in the President's office and Dr. Julius Kiano stays at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Mr. James Gichuru stays as Minister of Defence, Mr. Charles Njonjo as Attorney General and Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah as Minister of Agriculture.—Reuter.

New members of the Cabinet, apart from Dr. Waiyaki, include Mr. Mathew Ogutu, a former Assistant Minister for Local Government, who becomes Minister for Tourism and Wildlife in place of the defeated Mr. Juxon Shako. Mr. Ole Oleipat, also a former Assistant Minister, becomes Minister for Natural Resources, replacing the defeated Mr. William Odongo Omamo, and Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, a former back-bencher, takes over a new Ministry of Water Development.

The only new MP to go straight into the Cabinet is Mr. Daniel Mutinda, a Nairobi lawyer, who defeated Mr. Alwendwa, the former Minister of Labour, at the polls and becomes Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

President Kenyatta also announced the list of 12 nominated members of Parliament. One of the nominated members is Mr. Walter Odote, father-in-law of the late Tom Mboya. The women members nominated are Mrs. Jemimah Gecaga, who was on the previous list, and Mrs. E. Gachukia, wife of a former leading civil servant.—Reuter.

In brief

New Lisbon law on parties

Lisbon, Oct 31.—Politicians in Portugal will have at least 5,000 members: win the right to... elections, according to a published law.

Courts may order parties be dissolved if they "systematically use methods which are illicit and against public morality or order, or which disrupt the discipline of the art forms."

Premier relents
Paris, Oct 31.—M. Chirac, French Prime Minister, withdrew a bill suit against the news magazine *L'Express* and its director, Mme. Franc Giroud, over an article implying him in a tax fraud.

Giroud has since been appointed Secretary of State for Women's Affairs.

Harriers cleared

Washington, Oct 31.—United States Marine Corps today resumed flights of Hawker Siddeley Harrier tactical fighters. They were suspended after a crash on October 9 which killed a pilot.

Liner 'laid up'
Paris, Oct 31.—Formal notice of the taking out of service the luxury liner *France* has been filed in Le Havre. The company runs it, Seamen trying to be paid laid up continued to picket.

Arms protest
Beirut, Oct 31.—A group more than 40 British residents in Lebanon today presented a letter to the British Embassy calling on Mr. Wilson to arms sales to Israel.

Beirut cabinet
Beirut, Oct 31.—Mr. Ra' al-Solh tonight formed an 18-man cabinet, made up of members of the Lebanese parliament. He succeeds Takiyeddin al-Solh, who resigned on September 25.

English reprieved
Nairobi, Oct 31.—Kenya's Ministry of Justice today reprieved all prisoners sentenced to death for the 1972-73 Swahili riots and will continue to use English for written laws, financial resolutions and amendments.

QE2 sails
Cherbourg, Oct 31.—Queen Elizabeth 2 was crushed into a pier in winds here on Sunday, sailed New York with a gash in side repaired.

Nine to meet
Paris, Oct 31.—Foreign Ministers of the nine European Economic Community nations will meet November 18 to discuss political cooperation, the French Foreign Ministry announced.

Schmidt return
Hamburg, Oct 31.—Herr Pet Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, returned tonight after a "very positive" day visit to the Soviet Union.

French pay increases
Paris, Oct 31.—The French Government today decided a 2 per cent increase in salaries of all civil servants a 4 per cent for railwaymen.

Mayor resigns
Hamburg, Oct 31.—Herr Pet Schmidt, Social Democrat Mayor of Hamburg, resigned today because of differences with the local party organization.

Visitor from Berlin
Berlin, Oct 31.—Herr Klaus Schütz, chief burgomaster of Berlin, will visit London from November 25 to November 27. He will meet Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan.

Taiwan celebrates
Taipei, Oct 31.—President Chiang Kai-shek, now recovering from his recent illness, observed his eighty-seventh birthday quietly today while Taiwan held a series of celebrations.

WHAT'S ABROAD COMES HOME TO YOU ONCE A MONTH.



If you want to keep up with European affairs, read *Europa*.

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It's not often that you find the French, Germans, and Italians all together offering you their thoughts from abroad.

As a true European, they should certainly come home to you.

Europa
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Many police forces below strength as crime rise continues

These were complex and difficult matters and there were some formidable technical problems to

Amiss will make himself known to Australians

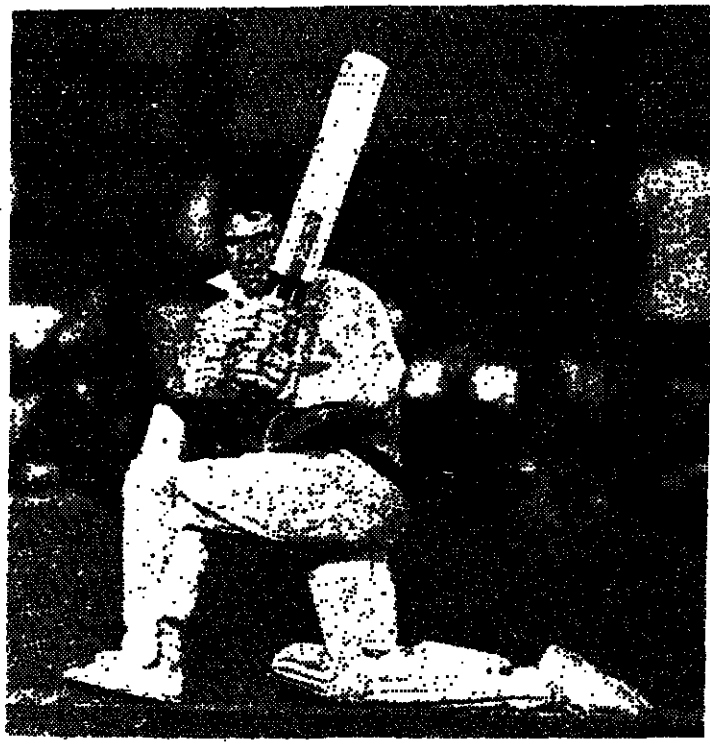
From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Oct 31

After a week of hard physical preparation but all too little cricket (Adelaide has had its first match of the season on Oct 25), MCC are due to begin the first-class match of their tour against South Australia here tomorrow. It has been a fine day today, after yesterday's wash-out among the seafaring people, but the sea is calm and the sun is out to be of any use to batsmen.

When MCC were last in Adelaide, South Australia were the strongest of the state sides. They had Barry Richards playing for them then, as well as South Australia's first-class players. They had 27 respectively to a South Australian total of 649 for nine declared. Before Richards, the guest artist was Gary Sobers, and before Sobers there was the danger for two or three tours that the Oval would be too wet to be of any use to batsmen.

Now, though, even Chappell has been enticed away to play for Queensland and Richards is captaining Natal. Trevor, the youngest of the three Chappells, has not come on as was hoped—he was badly hurt in a fielding collision last season—and tomorrow is the first time he has been on the side that Ian Chappell leads. The three other Test players in it are Ashley Mallett, a left-handed bowler, Ashley Woodcock, who opened Australia's innings against New Zealand at the start of the tour, and Terry Jenner, a left-handed bowler who has also played in the Lancashire League and for Cambridge in the Minor Counties Championship.

From South Australia's showing it should be possible to get an idea of the standard of the young cricketers coming into the first-class game in Australia. I have an



Ian Chappell, Australian Test captain, who gets an early look at MCC's bowling when he leads South Australia.

idea it may not be quite as high as in England, generally speaking, but for a first-class match. But in Australia, with plenty of rolling and undulating country, the sun is shining, almost anything can be bedded down to produce a serviceable pitch. If not quite the feather-bed of old, it will be surprising if, at some time on the tour, the bowlers do not feel like getting together and digging up the Adelaide wicket at the end of the day.

Teams for: MCC: D. L. Amiss, D. A. Lloyd, J. B. Edrich, M. H. Dennis, (captain), K. W. R. Fletcher, A. W. Greig, A. P. E. Knott, F. J. Timmus, D. L. Underwood, C. M. Old, C. D. Willis, M. Hendrick, (captain), A. J. B. Barnes, G. Conner, A. W. Prior, A. Sincock, P. Sincock.

grazed there would be no question in England of making a pitch fit for a first-class match. But in Australia, with plenty of rolling and undulating country, the sun is shining, almost anything can be bedded down to produce a serviceable pitch. If not quite the feather-bed of old, it will be surprising if, at some time on the tour, the bowlers do not feel like getting together and digging up the Adelaide wicket at the end of the day.

Golf

Only one out of 119 equals par

La Romana, Dominican Republic, Oct 30.—The 119th hole took a precarious lead in the first round of the world men's amateur golf championship for the Eisenhower Trophy here today.

Led by the United States amateur champion Jerry Pate's one-over-par 73, the Americans totalled 224 to lead from surprise Brazil, with Japan another stroke behind on 226 and South Africa and Britain-Ireland on 227. The team of 35 players with the best three scores each day counting towards the total.

Not a single player in the 119-man field of 35 teams managed to break par of 72 on the tough seaside Cajules course which tested the best women amateurs in the world a week ago, and only 20-year-old Robbie Meyer, of South Africa, managed to equal par.

Rowing

Universities to compete in Nile festival

The presidents of Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boat Clubs have accepted an invitation to take part in the 1974 Nile International Rowing Festival which will be held between December 21 and 23. This year's festival will include three races to be held in Luxor, Cairo and Ismailia. Besides Oxford and Cambridge, strong representation is expected to take part from Harvard and Yale and also other leading European universities.

The candidates for next year's boat race are expected to be sent for this year's festival. Oxford and Cambridge will be represented by Blenheim, which has competed in recent boat races but who have since graduated.

This will be the fourth Nile International festival. Last year's event was cancelled because of the war in the Middle East. Russian and East German crews are likely to compete this year for the first time.

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Sports Council

Bannister emphasizes three sociological benefits

Dr Roger Bannister yesterday refused to accept the view that his job as chairman of the Sports Council benefits of a rift with Mr Denis Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation. Dr Bannister said that his only reason for giving up the post he has held for three years was that he thought it was about time right time to hand over to someone else.

Asked at a London press conference to launch the Sports Council's annual report, which there had been a lack of rapport with Mr Howell, Dr Bannister said: "We have sometimes approached some of our members with a different point of view, but there is now considerable agreement and the future for the council as I see it is an optimistic one. You can expect to see eye to eye or every point with a government minister. You would not be doing your job if you did so."

Bannister said he was anxious to give up the job at the end of this year: "Three years seems about the right time. I wanted to get on with the council and these schemes have been going well. The end of this year seems about the right time to hand over to someone else."

In his report Dr Bannister repeats a point he made last year—the starting level of government grants to the council has been set too low to achieve a satisfactory programme of development.

Although he reported that public spending on sports facilities had reached a record £80m, he added that the council was not satisfied with the government grant which last year amounted to £5m.

He is continually arguing the case for more money as we want to keep moving ahead," he added, admitting that the council planned to present budget proposals which

placings with 15 points to 42 for the United States. France and Canada each have eight points. Unplaced in the competition were Britain's Graham Fletcher, who had four faults with Tanya Dora; John Greenwood with four faults on Mr Punch and Peter Robson with eight faults on Grebe.

Broomie's victory in the bonus class put Great Britain into second place in the international team

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Broomie's victory in the bonus class put Great Britain into second place in the international team

Football

Revie's shrewd use of substitutes proved to be the turning point

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

The British Isles enjoyed an unusual clean sweep of the football field on Wednesday night. England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland all won their European championship matches, and Scotland completed the whitewash at Hampden Park in a friendly game against East Germany.

The remarkable thing about it all was that the whole company sailed home with a total of 13 goals to the good, almost all of them scored in the first half.

The most encouraging aspects were the achievements of Wales and the two Irelands, all of whom face the handicap of limited resources of playing strengths. But here were Wales silencing talented Hungary at Cardiff with goals by Griffiths and Todorak; Northern Ireland winning in Stockholm through Nicholl and O'Neill against the Swedish side that did well in the first half.

The vital aspect, however, was Mr Revie's shrewd timing in his two substitutions some 20 minutes into the game. The arrival of Thomas, Brooking for Worthington and Dobson, for one, as a specialist winger gave the attack width and the crowded centre was opened up as he took on the defence.

Yet amid all this opening hour of frustration one agreeable aspect was noticeable. All the square and back passing, the crab-like approach for the groove into which England had fallen, had largely vanished. Attack moved down the lines of the pitch and change first noticed during the summer tour under their cheerful caretaker, Joe Mercer, could now be seen in Mr Revie's day—the same steady build-up of attacks with no and product: the growing frustration as ideas froze with time and the pumped high into the crowded Czechoslovak penalty area, where the ball hung like some storm lantern.

There was one personal reservation it was the withdrawal of Worthington. I thought he had a good game, but he was made out of the team after 25 minutes when he made three clear openings for Channon. Broomie surely would have been better off to have been kept on the bench. Since Francis enjoyed a good

other sides in the World Cup in Germany this summer.

But Wembley, I suppose, was the real centre of interest at home. A gate of 86,000 spectators on a night of such confidence in the national team was a record for the stadium.

It was imperative for Mr Revie and his man to get off together on the night. Confidence in themselves should grow and be confirmed in their next European championship match against Russia at Wembley on November 20.

Don Revie's first international as England manager grossed over £200,000 at the gate, half of which will be clear profit for the Football Association. Estimated taking of £150,000. Added to this figure is £14,200 from the Under-23 match at Seelhurst Park on Tuesday.

March expenses, which include around a quarter of the gate to the Wembley stadium, 2 per cent to UEFA, 1 per cent to FIFA and 8 per cent value added tax, will reduce the gross figure by a half.

Gerry Francis, the Queens Park Rangers midfielder player who played a key part in England's triumph over Czechoslovakia at Wembley, is doubtful for tomorrow's match against Coventry. Francis was confined to bed yesterday with a heavy cold.

The manager, Dave Sexton, will make a late decision on his fitness.

Cox and Franculovic have their sights set on qualifying for the final tournament of the circuit, a grand prize event that will begin in Sweden and end at the Albert Hall, where Cox tends to play well. It was only on Friday night that he played a game at the Albert Hall, where Cox tends to play well.

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Tennis

A chance of revenge for Miss Newberry

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The first tournament of the season, the Wimbledon Cup match last Thursday. On that occasion she won the first set, led 3-0 in the second set, but was beaten by Glynis Cole, of Chiswick. Today, again on a carpet court laid in a Welsh semi-final round at Cardiff, the winner will play either Julie Heldman, the American Wimbledon Cup champion, or Nathalie Fuchs, of France.

The men's event promises a final more distinction than at one time seemed likely when the organizers were scratching about for players with international reputations. Zalko Franculovic, a Yugoslav so impressively relaxed that he makes Val Dounican seem flustered by comparison, plays Martin Robinson, a 19-year-old, a tenacious and heterodox lightweight who makes his opponents play far more shots than they want to.

Richard Lewis, 14th in the British ranking list, takes a crack at Mark Cox, the top British player in the latest round of merit decided by the computer that keeps the Association of Tennis Professionals up to date with the year's form.

Cox and Franculovic have their sights set on qualifying for the final tournament of the circuit, a grand prize event that will begin in Sweden and end at the Albert Hall, where Cox tends to play well. It was only on Friday night that he played a game at the Albert Hall, where Cox tends to play well.

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How the Jews were led away from the slaughter and into their own land

In his autobiography, *Trials and Errors*, Chaim Weizmann painted an accurate and moving picture of the landscape of his birth. "The town of my birth, Motol, stood on the bank of a little river in the great marsh area which occupied much of the province of Minsk and adjacent provinces in white Russia; flat, open country, mournful and monotonous, but with its rivers, forests and lakes, not wholly unpicturesque. . . . All about, in hundreds of towns and villages, Jews lived, as they had lived for many generations—scattered islands in a gentle ocean—and among them my own people, on my father's and mother's side, made up a not inconsiderable proportion."

But their native health is surely only a small component of the elements involved in the making of great men, or women for that matter. Even heredity can only partially account for the deep mystery of personality. The highly select company that attains true greatness is probably affected, above all else, by the singular impact of the times into which they have been born upon specific personality. It was certainly so for Chaim Weizmann, the panorama of Jewish history which he both lived through and had so immense an influence upon, without question, unique even in the long memory of the Jewish people. The historic forces at play during the 100 years that have passed since Weizmann was born in 1874, the hopes, frustrations, agonies and triumphs experienced by the Jews throughout the world, that the story of his life will possibly never be repeated in the collective experience of one of the world's most ancient nations.

Against an exceedingly intricate background of oppression, emancipation, persecution, extermination, the struggle for independence, Chaim Weizmann stands out like a pillar of fire by night. One might almost say that modern Jewish history, at least from the turn of the century on, can be played during the era before and after Weizmann.

Although I was close to him, as a disciple and as an associate, throughout the latter half of his life, I do not intend now to describe Weizmann the man, or even Weizmann the leader, but rather the man in his life and times in more (or is it less?) than personal terms.

During the century that has passed since Weizmann was born, a way of life was pulverized, the life most Jews in Europe had lived for a thousand years; those who survived the holocaust were scattered and a Jewish state was re-created. In this flow of events, Weizmann's achievements were seminal; his political work established a framework for the transformation of the lives of millions of living and for future generations.

Weizmann synthesized and reconciled opposites—Jewish consciousness and universalism, science and tradition, the old and the new. More meaningfully Weizmann did not do all this; he was all this. In him the threads of a whole skein of historical, personal, cultural, and even religious factors were woven into a personality at once typical and unique, at once Jewish and universal.

From my own boyhood I remember the issues embodied in the two great rival movements of European Jewry, Zionism and Socialism. They dominated the younger generation then—and, in a sense, they continue to do so. Sometimes, of course, the Zionists were Socialists, and among the Socialists there were the Bundists, who sought a collective Jewish framework and even territory for the implementation of their socialism, though at that time they were furiously opposed to Zionism.

The so-called "father of Russian Marxism", Plekhanov, was the author of a celebrated witicism on the Bundists. Bundists, he declared, were only Zionists afraid of a sea-voyage. The remark was penetrating, for the approach notwithstanding, the Bundists were as "Jewish" in their hearts as anyone could be, believing that Jews must run their own affairs, speaking Yiddish, and using committed to a communal point of view.

Not only was the Bund in Russia entirely "Jewish-minded", but numerous individual Marxists, were also completely Jewish. What characterized their brand of Jewishness, what set them against Weizmann and the Zionists, was the self-destructive quality of their Jewish feelings. Through-out Jewish history one can trace an element of self-destructiveness, just below the surface of the Jewish psyche. There have always been Jews who strove for the disappearance of the Jews. I do not refer here to those individual Jews who quietly vanish through intermarriage or assimilation. That is almost a private matter that has been going on since the beginnings of the Diaspora 2,000 years ago. What I mean is something which might be called the "ideological" disappearance of the Jewish people. Perhaps it is best described as the obligation of the Jews in the name of a universal idea.

That too must be as old as the Diaspora. St Paul may well have been the first proponent of such theoretical erasure, and in our own day, of course, the tendency has been vivified by some of the great Jewish "defectors"—among them, Marx and Trotsky.

Centenary celebrations for the birth of Dr Chaim Weizmann, the chief architect of the State of Israel and its first President, begin tomorrow on his official birthday, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

Meyer W. Weisgal, Chancellor of the Weizmann Institute of Science, reflects on the life and struggles of the scientist and statesman who was his friend and colleague.



Meyer W. Weisgal (left) with Dr Chaim Weizmann.

The Socialists, too, especially the Marxists with whom Weizmann tussled so bitterly, emphasized—in accordance with their all-embracing theories—how "marvellous" it would be were the Jews removed from the stage of history in the general upheaval that was surely about to take place.

It is hard even for me, born only two decades after Weizmann but in the same sort of bannet in the pale which we called a sheet to recall those political convulsions that tore Jewish life apart. Clearly Jewish life in this intense form was liable to be wiped out altogether as Jews left "the Pale" for another life outside. It could survive only if it were transformed, given, to use Weizmann's words, "a living expression". And he was, of course, right; when *sheet* was destroyed in the space of a mere generation or two, all the significant aspects of its life, like iron filings, were scattered, and the Jewish people, as a people, ceased to exist.

I think the real reason that Jews were so fervently involved in the great new ideas that annihilated the *sheet* was that, at bottom, they remained religious. The new ideas—universalism, science, and tradition, the old and the new. More meaningfully Weizmann did not do all this; he was all this. In him the threads of a whole skein of historical, personal, cultural, and even religious factors were woven into a personality at once typical and unique, at once Jewish and universal.

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vulnerable and the hatreds were on a larger scale. Weizmann, a scientist, and in any case a man of sense, saw through the fallaciousness of Marxism and its claims to omniscience. Also he saw through and despised the attitude towards their own lives that was epitomized by Jewish Marxists, recognizing it as a form of self-rejection. When Weizmann said, "Our Jewish youth had been driven into the revolutionary camp because they were 'lackeys', and consequently incapable of understanding the boldness, the great ethical significance of the idea of Jewish liberation", he was saying no more, I suppose, than that all peoples have the right to hold their heads up and all the more so without doubt, a people with the incredible past of the Jews.

It was Weizmann's perception that Zionism had to release the total content of all that the Jews were and knew themselves to be, in order to realize the full range of its potentialities, to apply those realized potentialities to the activities of modern life. It was this perception that set in motion the vast enterprise of renewing an ancient people. And underlying it was another simple fact—that Weizmann, the Jew from Motol, was completely identified with his people; his resultant spiritual self-assurance, I believe, was the real root of the magnetism he exercised over such varied figures as Arthur Balfour, Winston Churchill, Lloyd George, Jan Smuts and Harry Truman, and gave him a charm that derived its power from deep conviction. The eminent historian, Sir Charles Webster, once called Weizmann the greatest diplomat of the First World War. He had, Webster thought, a unique gift for making his words, to the heart and mind of whomever he was trying to persuade.

This union of dignity, power and charm which is nowadays called charisma gave others the feeling that in Weizmann they met a reincarnation of ancient heroes. To the Bible-haunted Jews of his time, he was a living counterpart of their folk heroes; to gentiles, especially to Protestants, he echoed something immemorably human as well as typically Jewish.

The fusion in Weizmann of scientist and Zionist—vision and practicality, that is, can be seen most sharply in the psychological contrast between Weizmann and many other Zionists during the celebrated Uganda incident that took place in the early years of the century.

When Uganda was offered to the Zionist movement by the British Government, there were, among the Zionists, among them Herzl the founder of the movement—who for a moment were seduced into accepting the offer. But Weizmann, armed with his visionary faith and his realism, rejected it. The movement split.

Jews like Herzl and Zangwill, Western by education, who were so distressed by reports of Russian pogroms in the early 1900s that they were willing to accept any refuge so long as it was given there and then; they turned out, in the end, to be more "visionary" than those who had rejected Uganda on grounds of feeling alone. Uganda was not theirs; Jerusalem, Judaea, Galilee, were all in all to them.

The unswerving certainty with which Weizmann and other Russian Zionists rejected the offer of the British Government, that was taking place in their own part of the world. Their reaction seemed to fly in the face of common sense. Russian Zionists, telling each other about what was happening to their immediate families, how this

member or that had been slaughtered in a pogrom in Kishinev in 1903 or indeed as far back as 1882 in Nizhny-Novgorod, would then conclude, "Yet it must be the Holy Land or nothing". Good will, common sense and sincerity could not and did not replace the well-springs of faith.

It was, finally, faith that enabled Weizmann to influence religious gentiles. Balfour himself, from a purely political point of view, at first had also thought the Zionists mistaken in rejecting Uganda, but Weizmann explained that Zionism was sustained, in essence, only by a profound religious conviction going far beyond mere practicality. And when he went on to say that any wavering from the goal of Palestine was at bottom no more than a form of idol worship—strange word in the twentieth century—Balfour immediately saw, and what is more felt the truth of this. Weizmann had proved that beggars could indeed be choosers.

Nor was all this mere heroics, which Weizmann abhorred. Referring once to Masada, for instance, he said: "Masada, for all its heroism, was a disaster in our history. It is not our purpose . . . to plunge to destruction in order to bequeath a legend of martyrdom to posterity. Zionism was to mark the end of our glorious deaths, and the beginning of a new path leading to life. Against the heroics of suicidal violence, I urge the courage of endurance, the heroism of restraint."

Real heroism he perceived as being something else. The sustaining power of this faith was perhaps most remarkable during the darkest, most cheerless, and what must have seemed to him the most hopeless portion of his life's long journey. This was the decade before the First World War in Manchester. There he lived as an underpaid, overworked chemistry lecturer, away from the centres of Jewish life, isolated from everything that most interested him, scraping his existence in a land where the movement itself was in the doldrums. The first upswing of enthusiasm, crystallized in Herzl's brief career, had turned into a downbeat and Zionism was at the crossroads; either it

would learn endurance, or it would go to pieces. The crossroad of Zionism was also Weizmann's crossroad. But his remarkable tenacity came to the fore, both in the equanimity with which he accepted the limitations of his personal life and in the programme of work he laid out for himself, again as a scientist and as a Zionist.

Unaccounted hours on the road, taking trains, arguing with tiny groups, trains again, into the endless rain, out of the rain, exhausted, often discouraged, and somehow still resolute. In his unemphatic way he has recorded how seldom his little groups could find a decent hall for a meeting, how they would get together in some ill-lit room in a gloomy building. Then, returning at midnight of a Sunday, after a weekend visit to Leeds or Edinburgh, unable to get a cab, he would trudge from the station, to find Vera waiting for him with some food and, lonely, though never reproachful.

His main opponents then were the Jews. When they died years later, murmuring in Yiddish, he once said half to himself, half to me: "The Jews are a little people, but we can do great things". That was the goal he had set himself, to make the Jews accomplish an heroic mission, to force them to do so.

He struggled against the indifference of ordinary people, preoccupied in the "normal" human way with personal affairs and against the fear of rich Jews that Jewish self-assertion might direct unwelcome attention to them, endangering possessions or position; against the hallucinations of the radical Jews, often the cleverest, of all who basically wanted the Jews to vanish; against those very devout Jews for whom Palestine was the only place in the world where they did not want a secular Jewish state.

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Above all, he struggled with the Jews who were already Zionists. Disheartened by Herzl's death, shattered and demoralized, Herzl's partisans were numb with disorientation. What was the point of doing anything at all in Palestine as long as it was under the Turks and there was no international charter to support their efforts?

It was Weizmann's practicality that saved the movement. His commonsense, sustained by unshakable faith told him that, with or without a guarantee, it was up to the Jews to create something in Palestine that was real. It could be little, so long as it was real; one dunam of land, one tree, one house, one furrow in a field. It was his interpretation of Sidney Webb's "inevitableness of gradualness". Jews must create, or they would be nothing. All the rhetoric in the world would not have the slightest effect unless the Jews created a new life.

It was this commonsense type of vision that led him to buy the land for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem during the Second World War while it was in the hands of the Turks, an enemy surely a cost where faith really moved mountains. The land belonged to a certain Lady Gray-Hill who was so impressed by Weizmann's confidence that she transferred title to the land even before any documents were signed. Later she told Weizmann that his assurance in buying land in a country still held by the enemy had, more than anything, convinced her that England would win the war.

These qualities—realism, faith and the determination anchored in that faith—were to make Weizmann a historical force. After all, Zionism did not lack distinguished people; in that small band of Zionist pioneers, Weizmann was certainly among his peers. Yet I venture to say that no one had quite his combination of personal gifts with his dedication, plus, of course, the good fortune of being in England at the right time.

The Balfour Declaration was without question, a turning-point in the long history of the Jews. The Declaration was so intimately associated with Weizmann's career, so much his handiwork, that when the British connexion was destroyed in 1947-48, the whole preceding era of the Jewish world—almost as a passing episode.

Characteristically, Weizmann himself was the first to realize the vagueness of the Declaration on being greeted by Sir Mark Sykes, emerging from the Cabinet Room with the joyful words: "Dr Weizmann, it's a boy!" he replied that it wasn't quite the child he'd expected. But the Balfour Declaration was no less than a stupendous event for it changed history by changing the outlook of the Jewish masses. The Declaration was after all only the basis for work by the Jews themselves.

First and foremost, it should be remembered that Zionism and Israel are both the handiwork of the Jews. Without Jewish willpower, devotion and sacrifice, nothing would have come of it, but the Balfour Declaration, which was only a document produced by a government that has always been exceptionally good at producing documents, made clear to Jews themselves that now they had the opportunity to survive—not just as vigorous individuals coping with adversity, but as a nation. It displayed the potentialities of Jewish nationhood in the form of ocular evidence; in a single dazzling moment it replaced endless theoretical debate by one brilliant, solid fact. Even a miniature state, a sub-state, a pseudo-state, even if you call it no more than a national home, is worth a million arguments.

Again, balance, realism, commonsense came to the fore. As soon as the Balfour Declaration was achieved, Weizmann began to work against the tendency of many Jews to get carried away by their feelings into a state of euphoria, to be so transported by joy at what seemed the climax of a vast drama that they shut their eyes to reality, not seeing that there were only seeds of hope on the journey. Weizmann cooled their simple-minded ardour with a douche of cold water.

"The world has not given us and cannot give us a home-land," he said. "Real liberation is in our hands. A slave under the yoke of a master will not remain a slave until he has himself struck off the fetters of his spirit."

What this meant was very simple—hard work. It got him to buckle down and to get his backs into it—not merely for joy, talk and argue about a national home, but to create one.

I think it is at this point that the true dimensions of Weizmann's extraordinary career come into focus. The Jews were to launch an epoch-making event—perhaps the greatest disaster in the history of the Jews. From the vantage-point of a generation that has seen the Nazis wiped out, and that in the twenties and thirties the Zionist movement was in a race with death.

The creation of the Jewish national home in Palestine by means of the Balfour Declaration and Weizmann's practical approach to his vision of Jewish destiny were now pitted against the forces of destruction. If the Zionist movement, under Weizmann's guidance and

Righting of their ancient wrongs

inspiration, had not succeeded in planting half a million Jews in Palestine before the outbreak of the Second World War, Hitler would have murdered Jews as a people.

Even so, many of us thought and still think, the murder of six million Jews—the irreplaceable, unforgettable heart of Jewry—may have hampered the struggle of the State of Israel for survival. But had there not been half a million Jews settled in Palestine to begin with, Israel might never have come into existence at all.

Just as the Nazis proclaimed that the annihilation of Jewry was the fundamental necessity of their world order—in his mind, Hitler, even at war, seemed to have first priority the destruction of the Jews—so the Jews were obliged to demand a righting of their ancient wrongs as the true harbinger of a reformed civilization. The Zionists became the vanguard of world Jewry, and at war's end, while the Nazis were implementing their Final Solution, the Zionists were putting up butts for the reception of refugees.

The horror, the utter stupefaction that smote the Jews when they learnt of the slaughter of one-third of the people was at least somewhat mitigated or counterbalanced by the joy that attended the birth of Israel. With the passage of a quarter of a century, it is no exaggeration to say that hardly any Jews today, whether or not they were Zionists 25 years ago, regard Israel with anything but deep moral commitment, spiritual self-identification.

To me, it is all too conceivable that lacking the release of energy inspired by the birth of the Jews might have lost their will to live after the slaughter of the six million. Small peoples have vanished before through a failure of nerve and loss of heart when the hostility of their environment has proved too much for them. They have melted into surrounding populations, changed religions, accepted different cultures. But Jewish self-determination served to regenerate the Jewish people; gave them a spiritual focus, a sense of collective, unpolitical identity. In this sense, it may well be that the movement led by Chaim Weizmann, wherever its critics may allege, will have saved the Jews from the alternatives of misery or annihilation.

Meyer W. Weisgal
Times Newspapers Ltd 1974

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area
ALSO ON PAGE 13

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1911
Tonight 7.30. *Raymond's Act 3.* The two Pigeons. Tomorrow 7.30. *Scenes from the Night.* Song of the Earth. Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

COLISEUM. (01-836 3161)
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rochester
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

HANDEL OPERA SOCIETY
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

THEATRES

ALBANY. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

DIANA. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

LYRIC. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

ROYAL OPERA. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

THEATRE ROYAL. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

THEATRES

PHOENIX. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

THE GINGERBREAD LADY. 830 3878. Evening 8
Tonight 7.30. *English National Opera.* The Barber of Seville. Tomorrow 7.30. *The Barber of Seville.* Sat. 2.00. *La Bohème.* Mon. 7.00. *Boris Godunov.* Seats avail.

THE MALE OF THE SEAS. 830 3878. Evening 8
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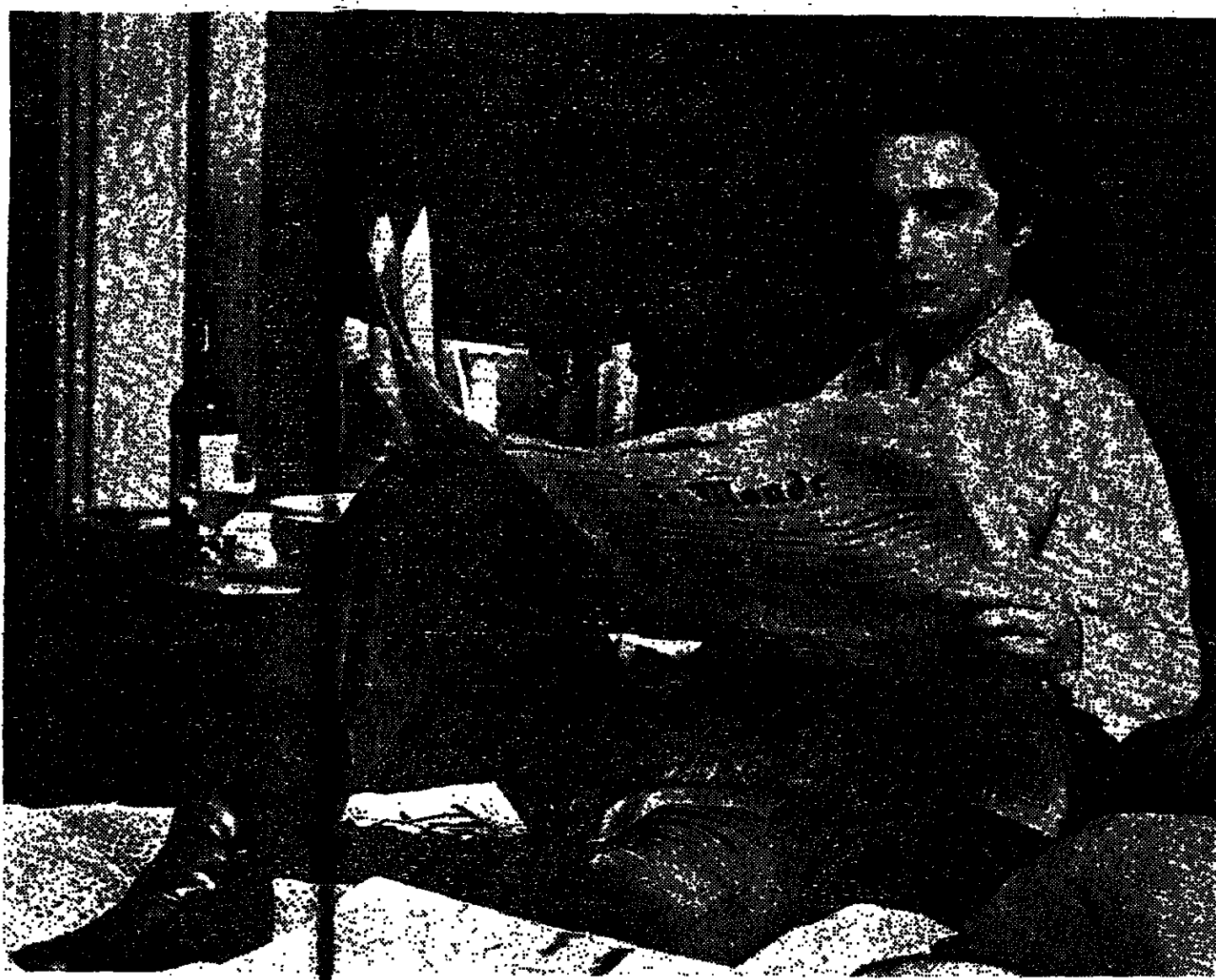
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THE ARTS



Incorrigibly voluble hero: Jean-Pierre Léaud

Jean Eustache's marathon film

La Maman et la Putain (x)

Continental

The Verdict (x)

Warner West End 3

L'Emmerdeur (a)

ABC Bloomsbury

Le Planète Sauvage (a)

Odeon, St Martin's

Lane

Hunting Scenes from

Bavaria

Collegiate Theatre/

ICA

La Maman et la Putain, writes

its director Jean Eustache, "is

the story of certain apparently

insignificant events. It could be

the story of quite different

events in quite different places.

What happens and the places

where it happens are of no

importance. . . . My subject is

the way in which important

actions happen within a con-

tinuity of insignificant actions.

It is the description of the

normal courses of events with-

out schematic recourse to cine-

matic dramatization".

It goes without saying that

this endeavor takes time.

Eustache's marathon, which was

at once the *succès d'estime* andthe *succès de scandale* (dis-

cussion) of the 1973 Cannes Film

Festival, runs three hours and 40

minutes, and it is a sobering

consideration that seeing it for

a second time implies that one

has given almost eight hours of

one's life—and solid concentra-

tion at that—to Eustache's

inventions ("The film can only

be what it is. The only reason

that it happens as it happens

when it happens, is that I

imagined it that way").

Action and thought, instead

of being formalized and con-

centrated as in traditional forms

of dramatization, are rather

stretched and dilated. People

go easily about their business

of getting up and going to bed

and knocking on doors and

going upstairs; and talk inces-

santly. Alexandre, the hero

(Jean-Pierre Léaud) is in any

case an incorrigibly voluble

character, given to lengthy

monologues. He is

proud of having no job,

and living off his older girl

friend Marie (Bernadette La-

rent) to whose bed he inco-

herently returns only about

the time of the morning when

he is getting up to go off to

his boutique.

Marie is the mother in his

life and Veronique (Françoise

Brum) the whore. He tumbles

into an affair with her on the

ground from an earlier girl

friend; and Veronique, a nurse

who sleeps around with casual

hearts, is rather

scooped because Alexandre

refers to talk. As she insin-

uates herself into the relationship

with Alexandre and Marie, she

sets up a lot of edgy anguish,

which serves to illuminate the

operatic, almost theatrical, char-

acteristics of all three characters.

They are all (to use a favourite

word of Veronique's, incurably

nerdique; and at the end they

remain, their situation unre-

solved and unresolvable, to

lament themselves until the

inevitable next break-up.

Perhaps it is inevitable that

technique involving the de-

perate rejection of the selec-

tive process of art, Eustache's

presentation of insignificant

events in which the important

sometimes all too deeply

unembedded, does not stand

up so well to a second viewing;

and perhaps a second viewing

is too much to ask of a cer-

tain kind of film. (After all, Arnold

Bennett, doing a rare film re-

view of *The Gold Rush*, said

that it was so exceptionally

good that "one might even see

it twice". But a lot of films

can be seen twice or 20 times.)

The second time around,

when you know all Alexandre's

anecdotes and simple notions,

as is, alas, a bore; and

Veronique's long tour de force

speech to the camera, upon the

nature of the whore, which

lapses into a long, unresolv-

able, and unresolvable, to

lament themselves until the

inevitable next break-up.

Perhaps it is inevitable that

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State control is not the way to give industry a greater sense of social responsibility

They're at it again. From the Wharfedale backyards comes the sound of sawing and hammering as the latest contraptions of government are carpentered together, ready to be rolled out in front of the populace.

The big one in the corner, with a lot of people working on it, is NEB. Next to it is BNOG, the wonderful device that is going to solve all the off-shore oil problems. Over in the other corner stands LIB (the Lever Investment Bank) on which they seem to have stopped work for the afternoon while the people standing beside it have an argument.

None of these great structures will work very well. Most of those engaged in building them know that they are designed more for show than for practical use. But it seems the done thing nowadays for an incoming Government to produce a handful of institutional innovations to show how determined it is to restructure and regenerate on all sides, and so the work must go on.

For reasons which I shall come to in a moment, the last thing we need now are still more new institutions to add

to the Christmas tree of institutional ge-gaws which dangle in front of a bewildered public and a suspicious Parliament.

Of the trio I suppose LIB is the most harmless—if only because it serves neither political nor economic purpose. The NEB and the BNOG are the chosen instruments of socialist endeavour—and no bones about it. But the Lever idea, or what we have glimpsed of it, lacks even this dubious distinction, while on the financial side it offers little that cannot be achieved by straightforward changes in financial or tax policy, or by perfectly adequate existing institutions such as FFI. Rediscunt facilities at the Bank of England for certain medium term loans to industry, or tax-exempt bonds for selected types of industrial investment would serve the purpose without any of the hoop-ha of setting up a new state "investment" bank.

As for the other two, the NEB and the proposed oil corporation, aside from the unashamed political character of both bodies they are first class examples of more power to the central executive machine without any corresponding strengthening in accountability

to Parliament and the public. It is ironic that Mr Norman Atkinson et al have been arguing against the Lever bank, and for the NEB, on the grounds that the latter would be genuinely accountable to the public and the unions "in a way that the former would not. The belief of the Labour left in the efficacy of our mechanisms for keeping tabs on the executive would be almost disappearing if it were not downright silly.

For of course neither the NEB, nor the BNOG, nor the Lever bank, if it ever comes about, will be accountable and responsible to Parliament, the taxpayers, or anyone else in anything but the most self-airy way.

How is this accountability to work? What will be the standards by which the activities, and expenditures, of these bodies will be judged? It is not really suggested, is it, that the traditional forms of ministerial accountability—a roll-call speech from Mr Wedgwood-Benn in the House or operators in the Parliamentary Labour Party—will suffice?

And what is meant by accountability to the unions?

To whom in the unions? To a sub-committee of the General Council of the TUC? To remote trade union leaders who are about as closely in touch with the problems of individual firms and their workers as the nationalised industries are with ordinary members of the public?

The bitter experience of both Parliament and the public is that far from being more accountable, the nationalised concerns, and the Government slices of private sector firms, tend to be less easy to call to account than the private sector itself. By contrast, many private enterprise executives, far from being non-accountable, may feel themselves already being called to account by just too many people too many times a day ever to get on with the job properly.

If it is not the workforce or the customers or the shareholders who want to know, quite rightly, what is going on, it's the Inland Revenue, or the Price Commission, or the local enterprise executives, or the papers, or the city editors, or a Government inspectorate, or the local MP. Life for the manager in the private sector is

very accountable indeed and in future, burdensome though it is, will probably have to face more of it—again, in my view, rightly.

We need to see shares and wealth more widely held, work-people much more closely consulted still—that is, in the plant and not through remote union machinery; consumers need a still-louder voice; the social responsibilities of private enterprise will have to be accepted in still more explicit form.

In short, industry is becoming, and can become, far more accountable and socially responsible through our making existing forms and institutions work and develop than ever it will be under state control. The multi-national oil companies may be a by-word on the left for power without democratic accountability. But it is a safe bet that the BNOG will be a good deal less open, less responsive to public pressures, particularly on planning, less sensitive and almost certainly less of a beneficiary to public funds than the oil companies it will partly replace.

Something can certainly be done to improve the accountability of public bodies and to

strengthen parliamentary control and a certain amount has been done in recent years along these lines. But we have our work cut out bringing the existing enormous public sector and the existing bureaucracy under better parliamentary control without loading up the centre even more.

So let Parliament and elected Government first gain the upper hand over what they have on their overloaded plate already. Let union leaderships first reflect more truly the needs and views of all their members, not just the minorities who put them in office. Let industrial companies really belong to their workers and the public through wider ownership of wealth, and let managers and workpeople really consult and plan together, plant by plant and firm by firm. Then let us talk about real accountability and then let us advance towards a society in which men and women will be truly responsible, one to another.

David Howell
The author is Conservative MP for Gillingham.

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More cash may not be enough to help the one-parent family

Most one-parent families will not be helped by higher family allowances. It is true that supplementary benefits will go up in July, but it is doubtful that the increase will do more than compensate for inflation.

One-parent families had to survive on £26.05 a week last year, less than half the average income of all two-parent families with children. Many one-parent families will have fallen into debt because their average weekly expenditure was more than their average income. Two-parent families with children, on the other hand, on average had between £7 and £10 a week to spare after paying their household bills.

Those figures, disclosed yesterday in the Family Expenditure Survey 1973 (HMSO £2.60) demonstrate once again the poverty of most one-parent families. Of course, average figures hide the extremes but the FES data showed that only 13 per cent of one-parent families had income over £25 a week compared with the national average of £49.41.

Official figures have already shown that half of all one-parent families depend on supplementary benefits and they are the largest single growing group in poverty apart from pensioners. A survey conducted by the Department of Health and Social Services for the Finer Committee on one-parent families found that 2,000 of them had "negative net resources", a euphemism for income below the official poverty line. Another 38,000 lone mothers not claiming supplementary benefits had net negative resources.

Yet one of the oddities of British social policy is that it makes it difficult for one-parent families, particularly mothers, to improve their own living standards. About 60 per cent of children go out to work in the knowledge that their pensions will not be withdrawn when they do. It is true that they have to pay income tax on their allowances, a bitterly resented fact, but it provides a base from which they can improve their incomes.

The majority of separated and divorced wives, and unmarried mothers, on the other hand, have only supplementary benefits to fall back on. If they earn more than £2 a week, their benefits are reduced pound for pound. Unless they can earn substantial incomes, including enough to pay for expensive day care for their children, working is simply not a viable option for them.

It is not surprising, therefore, that only half of Britain's divorced wives with dependent children go out to work. Only 42 per cent of separated wives and 33 per cent of unmarried mothers manage to go out to work.

The situation in many European countries is very different because of their more generous policies of income support. In Denmark and Sweden, 90 per cent of unmarried mothers work and in Germany the figure is 88 per cent. The divorced and separated wives in those countries are much more frequently economically active than in Britain. In Sweden the figure is 80 per cent and in Norway and Denmark, 54 and 66 per cent respectively.

The figures come from a survey carried out for the Finer Committee which shows that the income support systems in Europe do far more to bring one-parent families nearer to

the standard of living of two-parent families than happens in Britain.

In Norway, for example, unmarried mother with children who works full time earning two thirds of the average male industrial wage, have her income brought to 108 per cent of the average parent family through tax allowances, tax concessions and other measures. In Sweden, the figure is 100 per cent, but in Britain only 77 per cent, many fares only slightly better than Britain, with a figure of 80 per cent.

Social assistance in the countries studied for the Finer Committee does not exclude it does in the British supplementary benefits scheme. Parents who work full time, in contrast, a spread expectation that they will want to work when an. When they do, they be given grants for day or other expenses.

There is, however, a gap between the levels of assistance in Europe and a age earnings. In British supplementary benefits tend to be close to the potential of a lone mother, because of the low earning level generally of women. European mother has incentive to opt for assistance while it is offered only for her Br counterpart.

It is a pity, therefore, the Government has decided for the time being to allow supplementary benefits to continue to be the main source of income for one-parent families. Some families with two or children will benefit from forthcoming increase in allowances, which is expected to increase the rate to £15.50 and subsequent children from £10.50 to £12.50.

But most one-parent families will not be helped by higher family allowances for reasons. Half of them depend on supplementary benefits, which family allowances deducted, and many one-parent families have only one child, therefore receive no family allowance at all.

It is true that supplementary benefits will go up in July, it is doubtful that the increase will do more than compensate for inflation. At least 18 national organizations concerned with one-parent families and child have now decided that they form a joint action committee to fight for the implementation of the Finer Report.

The main recommendation of the Finer report was the introduction of guaranteed maintenance allowance, to remove dependent one-parent families and women an incentive to work. The proposal has met with enthusiasm from social sector ministers, and it has a chance of being implemented. Some improvements have been made, such as allowing parent families to earn a before their benefit is cut, there is little hope of substantial gains for what Mrs Margaret Brannan, director of the National Council for One Parent Families has described as "a political unpopular group".

Pat He
Social Services Correspondent

An open letter from Prague

On June 14 the Czechoslovak press published the text of a letter in Chile issued by the Society of Czechoslovak Lawyers. This document states that Czechoslovak lawyers were deeply disturbed by reports of intensified illegal repression directed at all progressive forces in Chile.

The society condemned the persecution, torture and mass executions of Chilean patriots. Its members called for a renewal of constitutional and democratic freedoms, they protested that these representatives of the Chilean people have been totally deprived of their civil rights and have no legal protection. The Czechoslovak lawyers demanded to be allowed to attend the trials, they proclaimed that they would defend the rights and the defence of other patriots.

All progressive people in the world should do everything in their power to provide Chilean revolutionaries and democrats with full material and moral aid in their just struggle for a democratic society and for socialism. If we are rather late in expressing our views it is because many of us have had no opportunity until now. We hereby proclaim our wholehearted solidarity with the progressive forces in Chile and unequivocally condemn the brutality of the fascist junta.

We claim the right to express our solidarity because we are linked to the Chilean people by common ideals and aims and in many cases by a common fate. But we emphatically deny you, gentlemen of the Society of Czechoslovak Lawyers, the right to express support.

We do not know of a single case in which you have defended human rights or civil liberties or have insisted that the norms of legality be observed in your own country—Czechoslovakia. Or do you have the disservice of thousands of Czechoslovak citizens and their relegation to employment in which they cannot use their qualifications as being in accordance with the law and its role in society? Do you think it right that many of our citizens should be maligned in the press for their alleged political activities and not be allowed to defend themselves against this smear campaign?

Gentlemen of the Society of Czechoslovak Lawyers, do you really believe that freedom of expression, the press, assembly and association, scientific research and freedom of movement, including the possibility of leaving our country and returning, are not the basic rights of all people?

turning to it, are guaranteed in the Czechoslovak Constitution.

Is it in conformity with the role of the legal code that under a section carrying milder sentences 47 communists and socialists—including the former Rector of the Communist Party Political University, Milan Hubl, diversity lecturer Jaroslav Masarik and American Rusk regional party secretaries Alfred Cerny, Jaroslav Sabata and Jaroslav Litera, historian Jan Tesar and former student leader Jiri Muller—were awarded lengthy sentences of up to six and-a-half years in 1972?

Do you really believe that these trials were conducted in conformity with the penal code, that during the preliminary proceedings the secret police did not employ psychological pressure and resort to times to physical torture?

Are you not aware that political prisoners are subjected to harsher treatment than common criminals, that their food rations are inadequate, that both bodies they are first class examples of more power to the central executive machine without any corresponding strengthening in accountability

We live in one and the same country and we are all aware of the legal state of affairs. If responsibility for this lies with every one of us, your share is the greater, for you are more informed and more responsible.

Your resolution in support of civil rights in Chile against the fascist junta is hypocritical. You speak with a false tongue. We, released political prisoners, who were imprisoned in Czechoslovakia during the early seventies, are closely linked in friendship, solidarity, ideology and conformity of action with Chilean socialists, communists, revolutionary Marxists, Christians and other democrats, according to our political opinions. You, however, are linked by no bonds, and hypocritical words cannot disguise this. You use propaganda to safeguard the status quo in our country, one feature of which is active trade between Czechoslovakia and the fascist Chilean junta.

We are convinced that our Chilean comrades and brothers will triumph in their just fight against fascism and terror and for democracy, freedom and socialism. We should like them to know that they have many true allies in Czechoslovakia.

Karel Bartosek, Rudolf Bantek, Ivan Karel, Jan Dus, Karel Fridrich, Karel Hladky, Karel Kocman, Karel Kaplan, Václav Kocin, Anna Koutna, Bohumir Kuba, Vit Lepil, Jan Lesinsky, Vladimir Nepras, Jan Schopf, Josef Stehlik, Jaroslav Suk, Jan Svoboda, Jan Sabata, Václav Sabata, Anna Sabatova, Pavel Sremr, Zdenek Samavsky, Petr Susterova, Alies Richter, Zdenka Richterova, Petr Uhl, Zdenek Vasicek, Radko Vyoralek.

For the second time this year the bidders and toners of Britain congregated in Quaglin's ballroom yesterday in a hope of seeing the bottom falling out of the market in fine Bordeaux. Last time was in the summer when Christie's sold a vast reservoir of wine for Hedges and Butler, and the greeder hopes were disappointed then. This time Christie's was selling the stock-in-trade of the London Wine Company, and the audience had been well-primed by our own Geraldine Norman, who wrote on Wednesday about auctioneering, scientific research and freedom of movement, including the possibility of leaving our country and returning, are not the basic rights of all people?

The result of her piece was that on the eve of sale Christie's had 1,300 telephone calls about the sale, and sold an extra 1,000 catalogues. They ran out of catalogues soon after the sale began yesterday, and it was estimated that there were more people at this sale than the last one.

There was not the same hubbub and excitement, however, and though the last audience was well-larded with politicians and other celebrities, they were absent on this occasion.

The auctioneer, Michael Broadbent, painstakingly went through the rules at the beginning and twice more during the sale. It was disastrous, he said, when people did not realize that they were bidding per dozen and not for the lot, or when they did not understand that there might be duty and VAT still to pay.

Sure enough, before the end, the successful bidder for 782 came back to say he had not realized he was committing himself to buying ten dozen bottles. He only wanted a single case.

The Times Diary

Wine prices go down with a plonk

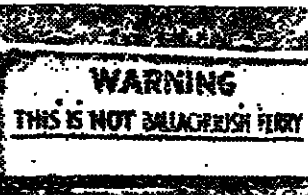
The lot was offered again and fetched more than he had paid for it.

Prices were generally at the bottom end of Christie's published estimates for the sale, and occasionally below. "This is an inopportune time to be a wine merchant in half-price sales as the bonded Leoville-Lascases was knocked out at £17 a case. I am going straight home to revise my lists. It is quite crazy."

The bidding was slow and Broadbent occasionally reminded his audience that this was an "excellent wine". A second-class growth, showing very nice notes, the bottom was not falling out of the market, one felt, it was only because he was caulked it carefully and skilfully at the critical moments.

"This sale will get a lot of publicity," gloated a fat man with a rosy, cherubic face. "It will run the wine merchants into very serious straits indeed, because people will know what wine is worth and they will not pay fancy prices any more. They will be in real trouble now."

I checked at Fortnum's in the way back to the office: the successful bidder for 782 came back to say he had not realized he was committing himself to buying ten dozen bottles. He only wanted a single case.



Today's mysteriously negative sign was photographed in Argyleshire by Libby Weir-Breen of Edinburgh.

the shelves at £4.95 and £5.90 respectively. A discount store offered at £4.60 the 1970 Rausan-Segla for which someone else had just paid £2.25.

With feeling

The feelings have arrived. Yesterday, at a West End cinema, reporters sat through a sample of a film called *Earthquake* which employs a heart-stopping sound system called Sensurround. The system uses low frequency sound waves—too low for human hearing—which make the air jump, the upholstery shake and the belly tremble. The sound waves are accompanied by extremely loud sound effects. Members of the audience are supposed to experience a violent earth tremor. In practice, they feel either elated or sick.

After yesterday's demonstration, *Earthquake* producer and director Mark Robson said the system had been tested by doctors who had pronounced it safe. At the same time, he said, only cinemas that were structurally sound would be allowed to use it, the implication being that in other cinemas it could bring the house down. In spite of the medical advice, posters have been prepared to absolve management from responsibility for the physical and emotional reactions of customers.

The BBC's correspondent in Jerusalem, after Dr Kissinger's recent visit to the Middle East, surmised cautiously "something solid appears to be in the pipeline." It could be just a blockage.

Trinkets

There are certain advantages in terms of convenience in holding an American Express card, but these are outweighed by the extraordinary amount of trash the organization sends you through the mail. Yesterday, for instance, I was required to read over breakfast an absurd letter about some grim-looking Churchill medals.

It is, said the letter, "one of the most exciting limited edition collectables created this century." It is a combination of illustrative art and medallion craftsmanship "the like of which the world has not seen for 160 years" and so on. It is also extremely expensive. With the letter and prospec-

us was another letter, from the Marquess of Bath, no less. This reported that when the makers of the medal had asked him to help out with the project, his first reaction was to decline. When he learnt more, though, he agreed to help "in an honorary capacity for the sheer joy of seeing this mammoth undertaking emerge in its full glory."

Jolly decent of him, but he went on to say that he was going to display one of the medals at his house in Longest. If, I thought, he was going to be given one for nothing, what was all this about his honorary capacity?

When my reporter telephoned the Marquess, who is 69, he said he did not know which of the medals (priced from £24 to £775 each) he was going to be given. "My memory's so bad now I can't remember."

A director of Toys, Kenning and Spencer, whose project it is, said the Marquess was getting two medals—one in 18ct gold worth £775, and another in sterling worth £59—both free of charge. That makes £834 worth of payment in kind for lending the name "in an honorary capacity."

No sparks

A publisher's publicity man telephoned with what sounded a terrific wheeze. There is this American author called Morton Cooper who has written a book called *The Queen*, about leadership of the women's movement. The book had caused an uproar among women's liberationists when it appeared in the United States (one of those upshots that only publishers' publicity seem to get to hear about).

Anyway, the joke was to confront this man with Anna Reburn, the new advice columnist for *Women* and a doughty champion of women, and to wait for the sparks fly. So I happened to a Mayfair flat to watch it happen.

Cooper was there, bearing his own whisky, and so was Miss Reburn. So was the reporter from the *Sunday Express*.

So I waited for the action, but no action was forthcoming. Morton and Miss Reburn spoke cordially about the underground press. No verbal or physical blows were exchanged.

The only hint of violence was between Miss Reburn and the *Express* man. "You assume you know my opinion," she told him militantly, before you give me a chance to tell you." He took it like a man—ignoring it.

Cooper had to leave quite soon, but before he did so he forged an epigram which excited Miss Reburn so greatly that she wrote it down for me to take away and quote. I have here the very piece of paper and it says: "Giving the English language to the Americans is like giving sex to small children: they know it's important but they don't know what the hell to do with it."

Fashion notes

A few of my most loyal readers will recall that purple period in 1973 when I was insistently writing about my clothes. Some might even remember my visit that year to the Eurovision Song Contest in Luxembourg, when I was required to wear a dinner jacket and did not have one.

Teachers' view of a classroom revolution



The "chalk and talk" methods of teaching are being abandoned in the struggle to maintain pupils' interest.

are also far more involved in mine."

The changes, she says, are a reflection of society itself. They are a teacher's patience and resourcefulness. But they are better than resorting to the old doctrines based on fear and repression—which probably do not work any more.

A London primary school teacher with 20 years' teaching experience said: "Rather than say children are less cooperative now, I would feel they are more demanding and less submissive."

"At my school we have a high proportion of one-parent or broken families and many more difficult, disturbed and damaged children. They express their difficulties more than they used to. Teachers are often called upon to play a parental role. We have black children who suffer from the prejudice and discrimination our society has inflicted on this minority group. It is a difficult and

skilled job to try to make them feel secure and equal in a prejudiced world."

The changing methods are described in a nutshell by the geography teacher from a north Yorkshire comprehensive who said: "When I began to teach, I taught class lessons—that is, the lesson was directed at the whole class. Now I find that this kind of lesson is not the rule but the exception. I now find that, with the wider range of ability in all except specific examination classes, class teaching is rarely possible apart from introductory and compulsory lessons on certain topics. Instead I prefer my classes to work as individuals, or as small groups, at their own pace, using worksheets as well as a range of books, booklets or pamphlets relevant to the topic."

She comments: "This method of teaching is much more beneficial to the children, as it teaches them to be inquisitive and to seek for information, in-

stead of them merely absorbing pre-determined facts as traditional class teaching tends to do."

The teachers who disagree in this survey are few. But one, who undoubtedly echoes the thoughts of many parents reading this article, had this to say: "Up to about five years ago, I had not met a single entrant to our school (another North Yorkshire comprehensive or even perhaps the same one) who could not read or write quite reasonably. Today the same families send along people who find the greatest difficulty in reading and writing. Have they been forgotten at their previous schools? or does something about present-day methods in junior schools lead to lapses of this kind?"

Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Teachers Talking. Free from the NUT, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9BD.

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Anyway, the joke was to confront this man with Anna Reburn, the new advice columnist for *Women* and a doughty champion of women, and to wait for the sparks fly. So I happened to a Mayfair flat to watch it happen.

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Television's film about gori was a superb film, Prince Philip and I both love it.

Dowdy

Mirabel Cecil continues tests of lunches at West 1 stores.

My lunch at Peter Jones' functional rather than fun, restaurant is on the top floor, and if you get a window seat gives you a romantic view of Sloane Square. This is the most romantic thing about eating there: it is a large, spaci room, not prepossessing, a clientele are slightly dowdy. The system is efficient, self-help service. You help yourself to hot and cold main dish and a multitude of salads at a fixed price of £1.65.

The array is not terrific appetizing: I chose herrin with mustard sauce from t hot dish. The fish was tast though overcooked, and d vegetables suffered from d overcooking that characteriz them in most English resta runs. The puddings were d pressing: there were a lot shop cakes—tasteless sponge stuck together with high coloured artificial creams an icing and topped with jam i jelly. There was no chess board or fresh fruit.

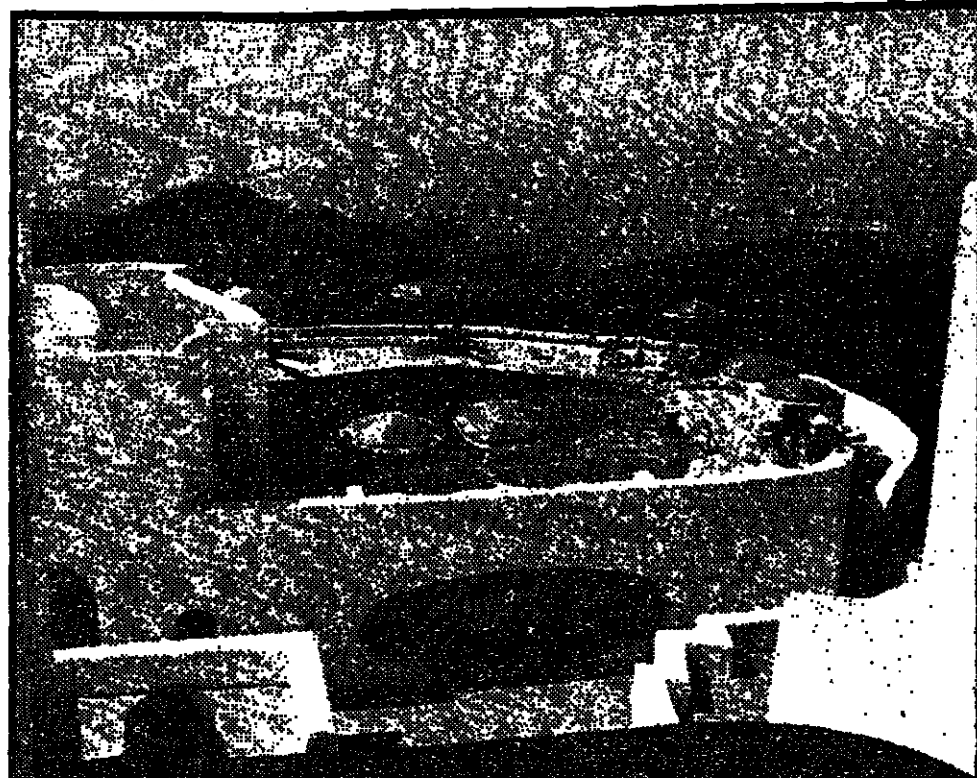
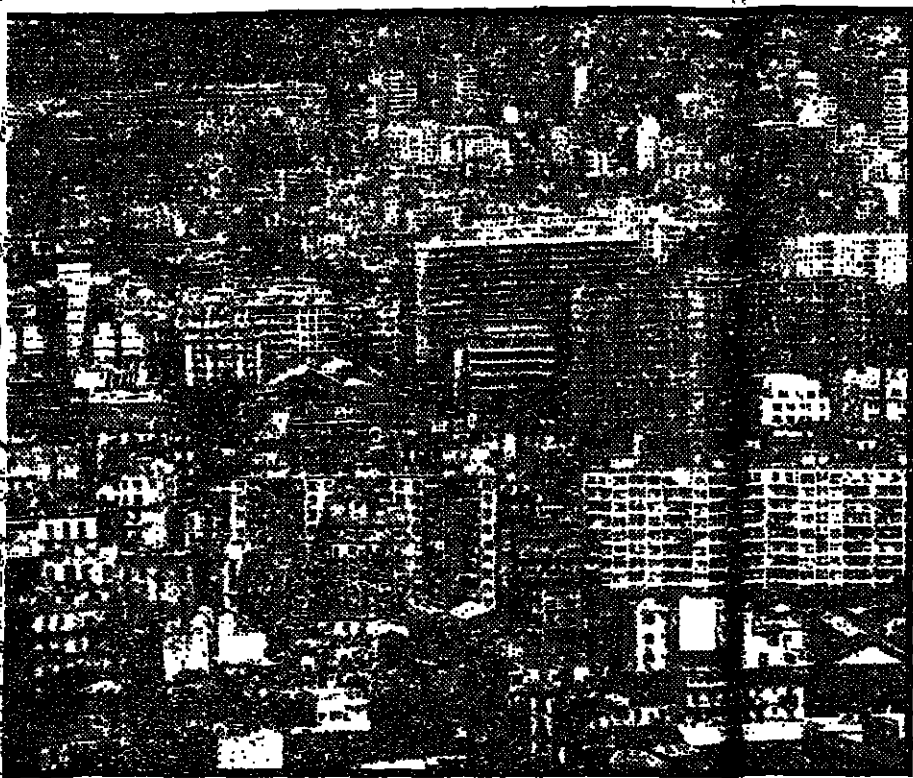
The wine waitress was attentive, urged us to help ourselves to more, and piled up wit drinks and coffee. It is a good value—the bill fo two was £4.52 for a generous lunch—and one of the quickes I sampled.

Next: Biba.

PHS

The first of two parts of a Special Report to mark the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian war of independence against the French. Part II will appear tomorrow

Algeria I



Don McCullin

Stability now but strains on the way

Wilfrid Knapp
of St Catherine's
College, Oxford

Algeria celebrates the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of its war of independence. For nearly a quarter of a century it has been ruled by President Houari Boumedienne, who succeeded Ben Bella in the struggle for power at the time of independence. Minister of Defence then (in June, 1965), he overthrew Ben Bella and established a new government under a revolutionary council. Since then the regime has enjoyed stability. It was dissolved—no more—by an army coup led by Colonel Zbiri in December, 1967, and the President was assassinated. The following day the new Government was able to conclude the unfinished business of its predecessor, subduing or suppressing the antagonisms which had grown up during the war of independence. Hammed Khider was assassinated in Madrid in January, 1967, and Belkacem Krim, who had been sentenced to death in Algeria, was assassinated in Mauritania in October, 1970. In this way the regime has ensured stability and the elimination of the rivalries and uncertainties of the first few years. Since then stability has been based on the authority of Houari Boumedienne, the administrator, the administrator of the regime, and the dynamism which the side has been able to inject into the country has made effective by a small number of men in the government and in such companies as Sonatrach.

under the heaviest of bushels, the example of the Communist Party shone no brighter. French communists were in no way attuned to the nationalist struggle of the Algerians, as their readiness to vote special powers to the Mollet Government showed. A significant point in the development of the French Liberation Nationale during the war of independence was its insistence that communists join its ranks as individuals, not as an organization. In the world of communist states it was China, even in its early days, not Russia, where the FLN found its most sympathetic response. It was President Boumedienne's intention, on taking power, to set about constructing the state from the bottom up. He was scornful of Ben Bella's ineffective show of parliamentarianism. Instead, he first instituted assemblies at the level of communes; then at the intermediate level of the wilayas. Elections have been held—the most recent in June—and assemblies populaires function at both levels. But nothing has been done so far to institutionalize national government or to establish national representative institutions. Meanwhile, the pattern of French administration have taken a strong hold, reinforced by an Algerian commitment to socialism and an instinct for secrecy, and made more cumbersome by a shortage of educated administrators. Decrees and regulations, security services, while outward manifestation of the inheritance which burdens administration and the promotion of talent. So there emerges a stark contrast between the skill and high-powered administration of new institutions, above all the national companies, which operate in a way to run circles round all but a few French firms, and the ministries most concerned with conventional administration. The direction of the dynamic sectors of the state is characterized by the youth of the top echelons who have taught themselves, with the help of instruction, wherever in the world it can best be found. But practical experience of nursing will be of little use to a country girl who seeks advancement but has missed her (French style) school certificate.

example of party rule, even if not yet all the possibilities which the international Left saw for the "mobilization of the masses". But this has not happened. Indeed, although the Egyptian revolution was, in this respect, so totally different from the Algerian—since Colonel Nasser took power with a handful of officers—the problems of the FLN as a government party have been similar in many respects to those of the Arab Socialist Union (and its predecessors) in Egypt. But the mobilization of the masses does take place, in a more conventional manner; they are called up into the army, which must be seen as President Boumedienne's most distinctive contribution to the political institutions of his country. President Boumedienne's ascent during the war of independence was initially the result of his success in organizing the army in the west of the country. He became head of the general staff for the western region, then of the whole general staff. His concept of the army was a professional organization with an ideological and social purpose. President Boumedienne left Algeria for Egypt (in 1952) to avoid military service with the French. When he was in command he rejected the criticisms of his companions, who reproached him with the position he accorded to officers who had fought with the French. For him, they were professionals. At the same time the army camps for the frontiers, especially in Morocco, were emblazoned with slogans of the forthcoming socialist revolution. The overthrow of Ben Bella was therefore a political as much as a military coup. Colonel Boumedienne, in June 1965, was not an army officer formed in a conventional army whose military sense of virtue was diluted by the dilatory divisions of corrupt combinations of politicians. After independence, the construction of the army was an integral part of the construction of the state. It required the absorption, of disarming, of the brave but amateur cadres that had grown up in conditions of guerrilla war, and it meant the dismantling of departmental commands against obvious resistance from those who formed them. French military schools were taken over when the French left and new ones constructed. They have built a professional army whose training includes political education. The Middle East war of 1967 precipitated an important new development. Students, including girls, were recruited as a military

reserve, and this was followed by the institution of two years military service for men. The result was to increase the effective strength of the army and to permit its further development as a pioneer corps. The army has its own co-operatives, which have developed out of the supply units of the war years. In the foreseeable future there is no obvious challenge to the security of Algerian territory which is likely to require the army to act in its most central role of external defence. Meanwhile, it enjoys a position of importance and preeminence. In the battle for accommodation which characterizes much of life in Algiers the army is recognized as carrying more weight than civilians. It is also a guarantee of internal order. In brief, Algeria is governed by few men and few institutions, although the administration and the army are of central importance as executors. The Revolutionary Council has never had great institutional cohesion or weight and its importance has diminished steadily. Main policy decisions, giving direction to foreign policy or initiating such crucial programmes as that of land reform, have come from the President. He has kept a group of close colleagues, and Algeria owes much to the stability of its ministerial direction—namely to Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the Foreign Ministry, Mr Belaid Abdesselam as Minister of Economy and Mr Ahmed Medeghri at the Ministry of Interior. Key positions have been held by men who formed bonds with each other at President Boumedienne's headquarters in Morocco, the Oujda group. It is inevitable that men who have fought together, not only during the war but in the tough struggle for power which followed it, should retain bonds of allegiance to each other. But it is President Boumedienne, not the Oujda group, who has been taking the initiative; and there is no reason why an alliance formed more than 10 years ago should hold together indefinitely. The problem for the future, and it cannot be postponed indefinitely, is to develop national institutions. There is no clear idea as to how this should be done. An Algerian constitution exists, dating from the Ben Bella days; but it is unlikely that it will be brought out and repolished without amendment. Neither the experience of the popular assemblies nor the problem of goading the party into greater activity makes the institutionalism

continued on back page

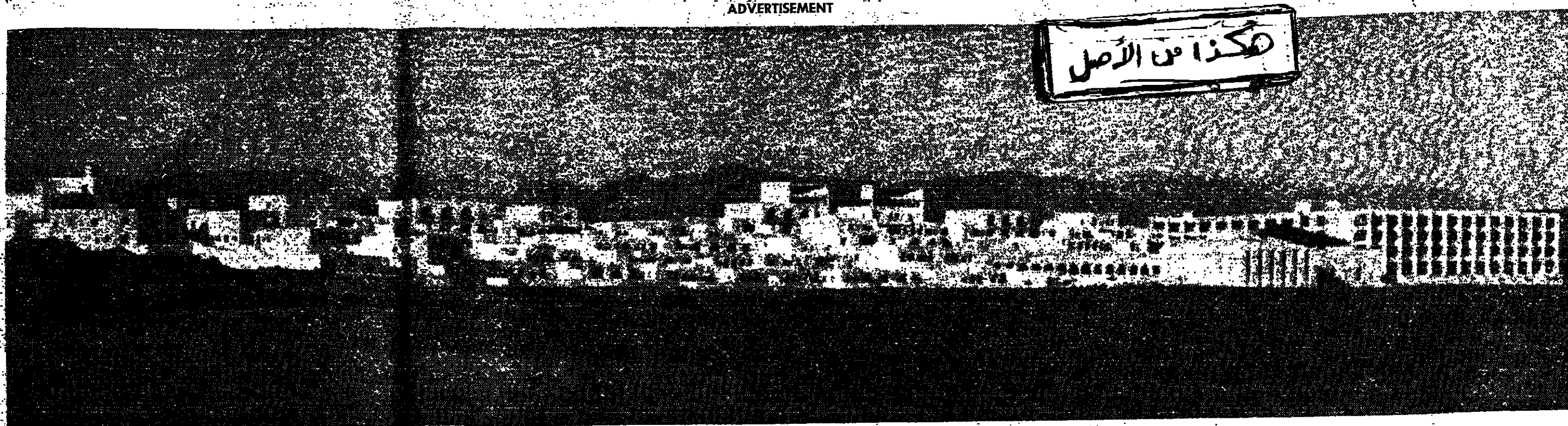
SNS الشركة الوطنية للحديد والصلب

1954 1964 1974
SNS

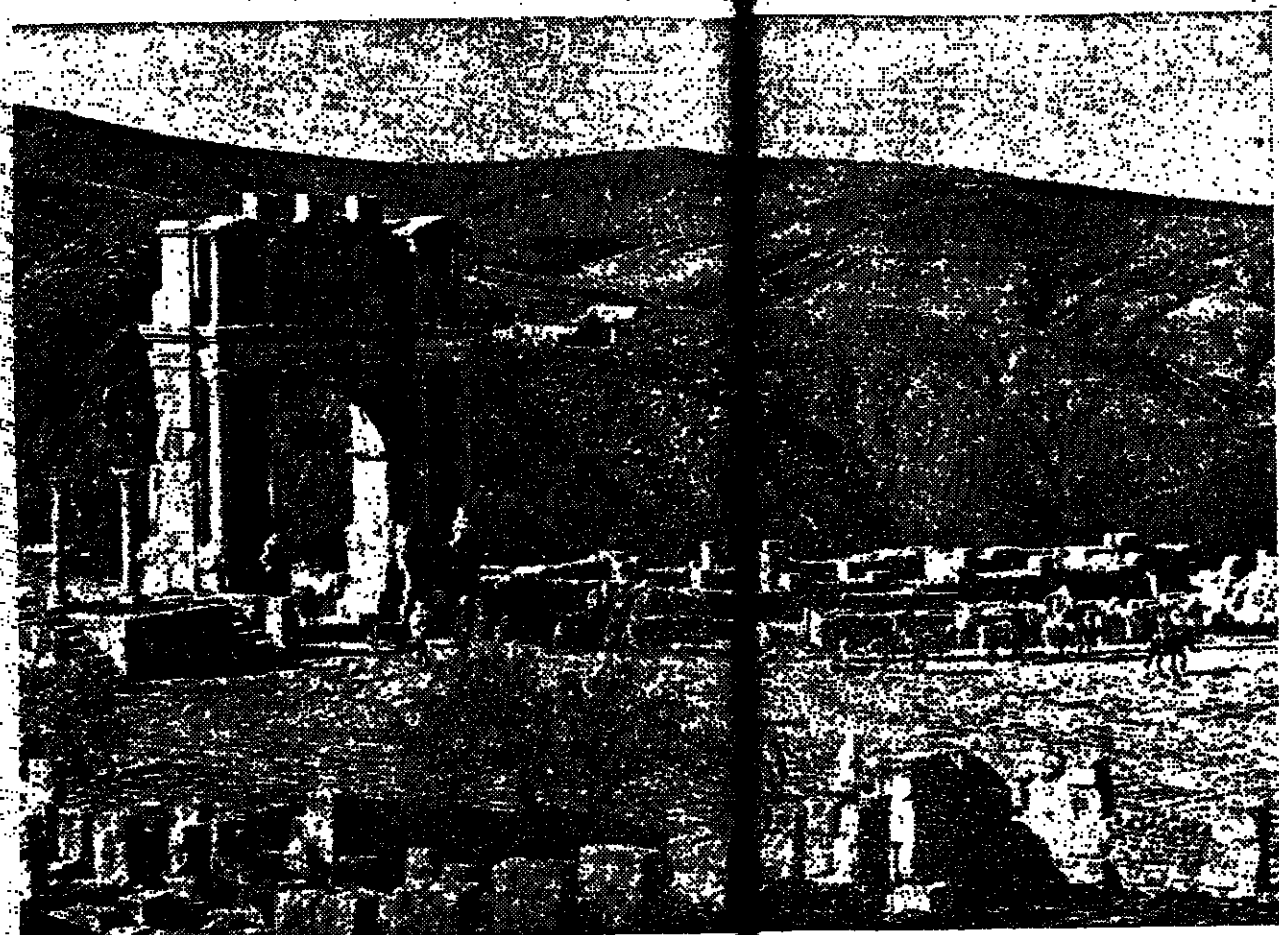
Within ten years SNS has mastered an up to date technology, from the ore to the finished products, which will enable Algeria "to assume a fairer role, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in international commercial transactions".

Société Nationale de Siderurgie
5, rue Abou Moussa, Alger, R.A.P.

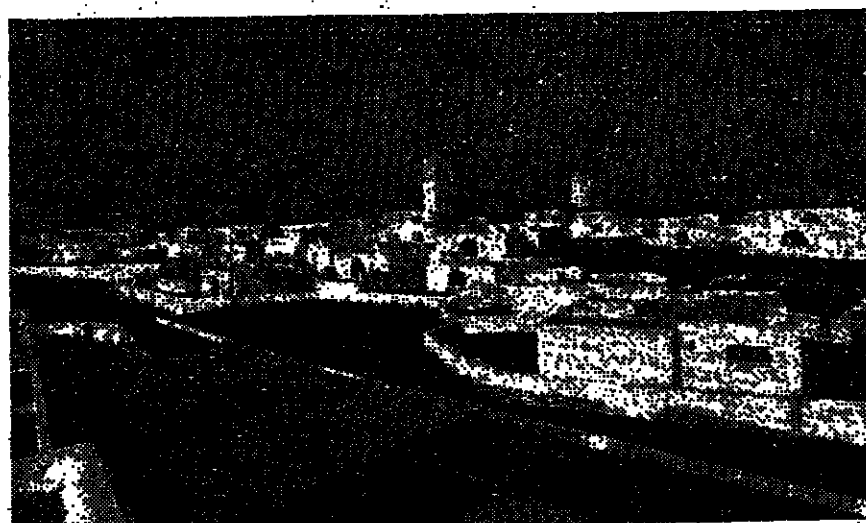
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PAZA—Tourist Resort, Matures



IMGAD—the Roman Arch



ZERALDA—Tourist complex



TIPAZA—the beach and bungalows



The SAHARA

Sun, Sea and Sahara

algeria

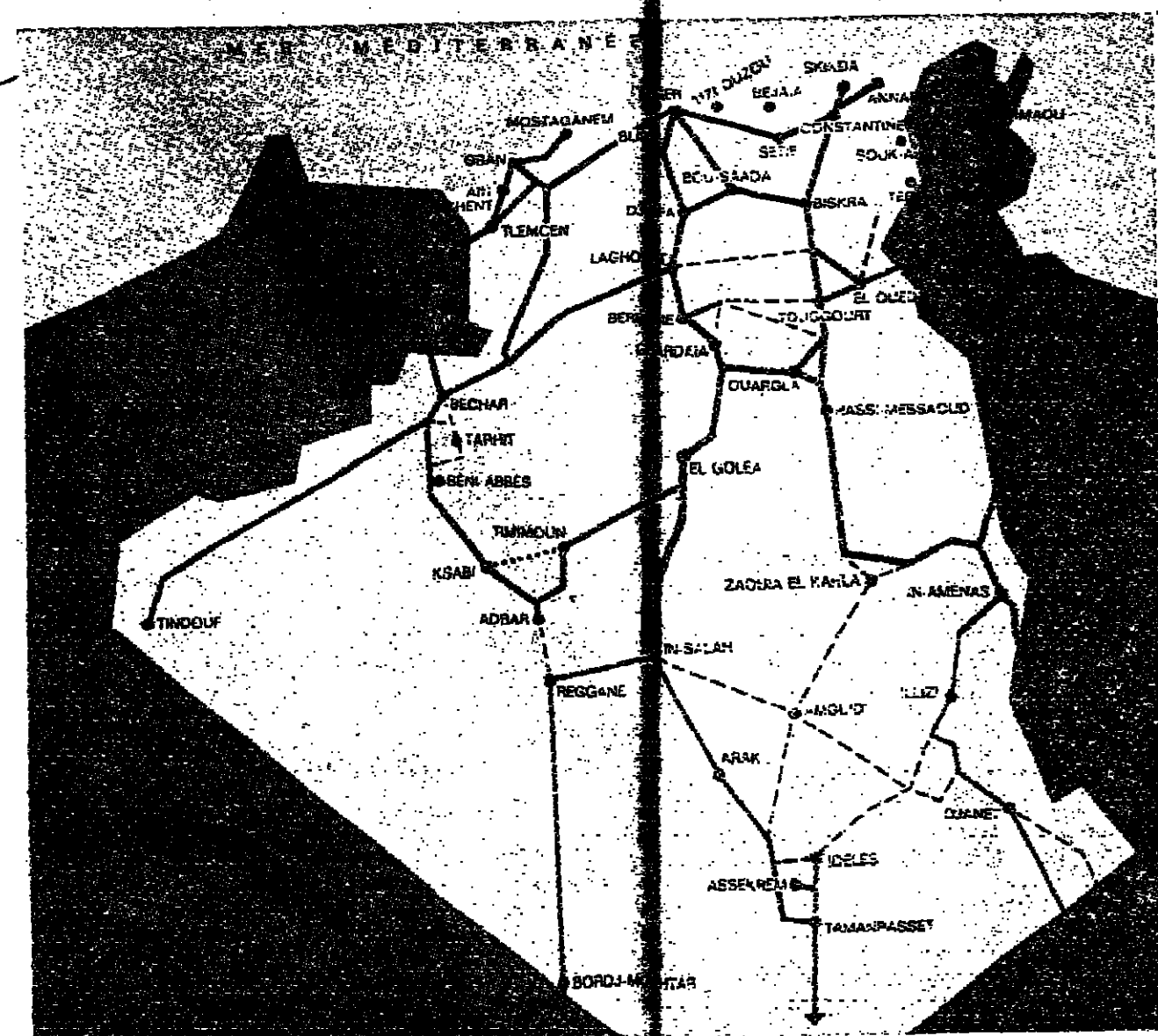
SIDI FREDJ—Hotel du Port



EL GOLEA—Oasis



EL GOLEA's Hotel el Boustane



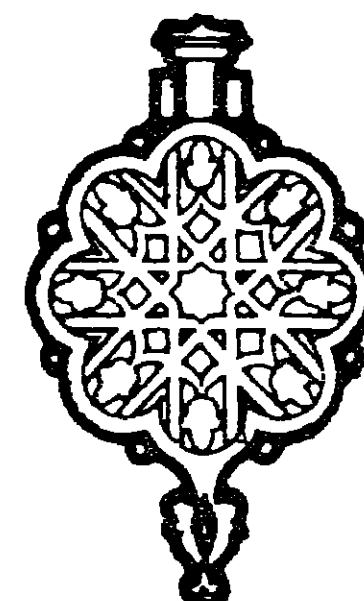
MAP OF ALGERIA

ALGERIA

For centuries Algeria has laid at the crossroads of Mediterranean history. Bounded on the South, beyond the immensity of the mysterious Sahara, by both Mali and Niger, flanked on the East by Tunisia, and bordered on the West by Morocco, Algeria enjoys a climate very like that of its Mediterranean neighbours. Throughout winter there are summer-like days when you can swim at Tipaza or, just a few miles from the coast, go skiing at Chrea or Tikjda in the mighty Atlas Mountains. From the 750 miles Mediterranean coastline of superb unspoilt sandy beaches and small bays bearing Berber (Tigzirt), Phoenician (Tenes), Roman (Rusguniae) or Arabic (El Kala) names, down to the sea of sand dunes at El-Oued, pebbled wastes at Ghardaia, lunar mountains at Tamansrasset, it is all the facets of a country which succeeds in combining the best of three worlds — Moorish architecture and traditional hospitality, African particular atmosphere with all the amenities offered in the fashionable holiday resorts.

For further information contact:

algerian national tourist office



ONAT

Expected to be top gas exporter by 1980

continued from page 11

would not be a practical proposition. But it was not obvious that this should produce so active a diplomacy at Bucharest.

The achievements of the non-aligned conference of 1973 and the activity of Algeria at the United Nations are easier to understand.

The conference was an outstanding success. Seventy-five countries participated and there were eight observer countries, as well as 16 national liberation movements—a total of some 6,000 people. Politically, it was a non-aligned country but the immediate impression which delegates received was of the successful organization of the conference.

The major themes which Algeria had developed at the non-aligned conference were taken further at the special session of the United Nations, summoned as a result of Algerian initiative.

The United Nations has always been an important forum for Algeria from the days when Mr Abdelkader Chanderli won support for the provisional government during the war of independence. In the recent debate the initial purpose was to put the question of oil in perspective against the claims of raw materials and economic development.

The Algerian Government put together a massive documentation to support its case, which President Boumedienne put to the assembly in April, 1974. His speech was vigorously participated in by Mr Chanderli, and yet looked forward to the possibility of more effective cooperation in development, provided that the developing countries were acting from position of strength as a result of controlling their own resources.

The argument is one which Algeria is well placed to sustain because of the combination within its own borders of a struggling agricultural sector and a modern hydrocarbon and petrochemical industry based on oil and gas exports. But there is in practice little comfort for the Third World in the fact that the prices of steel and wheat have risen as well as the price of oil.

Algeria takes the lead in the argument that no action could have been more suited to the basic concerns of the developing countries than that undertaken by the oil exporting countries—a statement that carries little conviction in South Asia which has benefited from none of the increases in raw material prices and losses from them.

The practical possibilities of organization among the

producers of raw materials, other than oil, given the wide differences in the nature of the products and the conditions of the market, remain to be seen. Meanwhile the Algerian case, put in a memorandum to the United Nations, has considerable political appeal.

"Nationalization in itself constitutes an act of development when nationalization brings us face to face with the realities and the responsibilities of complex industrial operations. It locates the conditions for the acquisition of practical management experience. When it tears down the barrier which a foreign company erects between us, as producers, and our clients and suppliers, it brings us immediately into the play of international relations. Thus the desire for development gives way to demands for development, and then to action to bring about development."

Need to sustain momentum

It is understandable that within the world of Arab oil producers, Algeria should urge that the momentum on behalf of the developing world should be sustained, and that privately Algerians should express their disquiet about the policies of Saudi Arabia.

In political debate Algeria has few kind words for the United States. It has condemned United States action in China, Vietnam and Chile, and supports the reunification of Korea and Taiwan and the return of the Republic of China to the mainland.

The socialist cause is sometimes easier to pursue when it is as far away as Korea rather than in the local hospital. Nor have these views hindered relations with the United States which are of major importance to Algeria because of the value of the American market, especially for the sale of gas.

Diplomatic relations with the United States were broken off at the time of the 1967 Middle East war; their renewal is said to be imminent. Meanwhile United States diplomats are given hospitality by the Swiss embassy. Some of them see advantages in the streamlining which this requires in a diplomatic mission.

It is certainly the case that while the United States and Algeria were divided over issues of world policy but had immediate economic interests in common, quiet diplomacy was particularly effective.

Under the direction of Mr David Newsom, who was

Under Secretary of State for African Affairs until his appointment to Indonesia early this year. The nomination of Mr Richard Parker to head the United States mission in Algiers is in the best tradition of the State Department since he has won friends in both Cairo and Rabat by his scholarly knowledge of Muslim history and art in addition to his diplomatic skill. The Algerian side of this diplomacy is no less impressive. The negotiation of the gas contract has required intense activity and perseverance as the contract has run the gauntlet of United States gas interests. The Algerians have developed great skill in manoeuvring in the strange world of American government.

It is appropriate therefore that Dr Kissinger should give attention to Algeria in his present Middle Eastern diplomacy. In addition to its general participation in the Arab cause in the Middle East, Algeria has distinguished itself by its support for the rights of the Palestinian cause with which it expresses much emotional sympathy, since the Palestinian struggle is likened to the Algerian war of independence.

As the Palestinian question becomes a matter of immediate practical importance and as relations between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the United States are established, the Algerian connection may become even more valuable.

The record of Algerian diplomacy is impressive. Algerians have a sensitive pride as is normal in a new country and some leading personalities have been accused of vanity. But policy has pursued real interests rather than prestige.

In spite of visits to Moscow, Peking, Washington and the United Nations, President Boumedienne has generally been known as a head of state who stayed at home. He has not preened himself in foreign capitals.

It is only recently that Algeria has caught the attention of a wide range of people in Britain; but although contacts have been limited in scale they have always been marked by friendliness.

The high quality of Mr Lakhdar Brahimi's ambassadorship in London is well known not only among diplomats but in university departments concerned with North Africa, and in the business world. It is to be hoped that the relationship will become closer as the barriers of language and procedure give way to more effective educational exchange and expanding trade and commerce.

Realistic socialism: an ideal much modified by events

by Edith Hodgkinson

Overseas Development Institute

The ideology of "Algerian socialism" has in no real sense shaped the political development of the independent state. Rather, it represents a response to events, a post hoc rationalization. Thus, the Algerian model of socialism has at different times been called "scientific", "realistic" or "arabo-islamic".

Realistic is probably the most accurate description, at least since Ben Bella was deposed in 1965. A distinctive feature of socialism in Algeria was the workers' self management first emerged immediately after independence, when groups of workers spontaneously, and often with the backing of the Algerian General Workers Union, took over the running of estates and factories deserted by their French owners and managers.

The regime gave legal recognition to this system in which the workers elected a management board which worked alongside a state-appointed director. When, in 1963, it nationalized the remaining French estates, it placed these, too, under autogestion.

A foreseeable slide to bureaucracy

The system, which is similar to the Yugoslav model, was given ideological credentials in the Charter of Algiers adopted at the first congress of the Front de Libération Nationale in 1964. Autogestion was put forward as a means of avoiding the two extremes of Soviet bureaucracy and capitalism. In fact, it has never been implemented as a standard, universal method of organization.

Ben Bella's extension of the system to the small business sector—restaurants and hairdressers, for example—causes dismay to the Yugoslavs, who leave this area to the private sector, and was soon reversed by his successor. It remains, formally, the method of organization of nationalized sectors—non-traditional agriculture, transport, banking, oil and gas marketing and distribution—all of which tend to be large-scale, complex and modern.

The state of their financial resources makes it impossible to tell whether they are efficient. But, in effect, self-management is being re-

placed by socialist management—in other words, control is increasing. This slide to bureaucracy could have been foreseen as early as the coup against Ben Bella.

The Proclamation of the Council of the Revolution, signed by President Boumedienne, referred to the need for the whole nation to work together to "consolidate the revolution on a better understood basis of democratic centralization". Quotation of other countries' experience with a more centralized system is regarded as irrelevant. President Boumedienne has said of Algerian socialism: "We shall never want [it] to be imported from abroad." Rather, it "will spring from the people from its past, its history and its civilization".

A party without a message

Self-management would have meaning in Algeria if it drew on an organized and pervasive party structure, or if there were some mass political movement, which successfully imbued more than a select few with the ideology of participation. Algeria did once have a mass movement—the FLN. But once this had achieved an objective which had overwhelmed support among the Algerian people, that of independence from the French, it became a party without a message.

The fact that ritual obeisance is still made in its direction does not mean that the corpse has been resuscitated. Some attempts have been made in recent years to reactivate the movement, and will continue to be made as the Government fulfils a land reform programme which redistributes large Algerian holdings, on leasehold terms, to the peasant.

This programme requires peasants to form cooperatives and its stability would be enhanced by political motivation at the local level. However, both here and in general it is not the FLN which is fulfilling the role of "orientation and animation" which President Boumedienne defined for it when he came to power, but rather sectoral movements, such as the Union Nationale des Paysans Algériens, the Union Nationale des Femmes Algériennes, or the Jeunesse du FLN.

Just as it used to be said that the Algerian revolution is like no other revolution, Algerian socialism is also like no other socialism. It does not have a consistent dogma. It does not have a systematic organization. But a dogma and an organization do exist



President de Gaulle visits Tizi Ouzou; today the FLN is as much an object of ritual obeisance as the General ever was.

to express and carry out a set of long-term political objectives, in a highly pragmatic manner.

The aim is to build an Algerian identity, culturally through the extension of education in Arabic and the promotion of the Arabic language in public communications, and economically through national control of all main economic sectors (in particular, oil and gas where

the French economic presence was longest-lived).

The organization which effectively puts through this programme is the army, and the character of its implementation reflects the personality of the man who owed his rise to power to his control of the FLN—Houari Boumedienne. Mass participation will not exist, at the top, to democratic structure of control.

Elections have been held only at local and provincial levels and a general election, yet to be scheduled. It would be fair to state that the pressure for a widening of power has tended to come from elite groups—students and trade unions. While the mass of population living in rural areas, does not demand change, and the Government delivers enough goods, main in control, then a ideology, which is sought only when it is necessary to the success of the policy—for example, in the will not alter.

THE DAWN OF A NEW DECADE



On 13 April, 1974, the Algerian national air line, Air Algérie, placed an order for four new Boeing superjets, to be delivered in the first half of 1975. This latest acquisition, part of the second four year plan by which Algeria has firmly committed herself to the unremitting process of economic development, follows the decision to purchase two aircraft, confirmed in the summer of 1973. The first plane, a Boeing 737-200, passed its final acceptance tests in June last, while the second, a 727-200, is to undergo final tests in November.

This dynamic policy of phasing in new aircraft—a priority established by the company as far back as in 1968—will consolidate achievements in acquiring other facilities and will reinforce the air line's structure as well as its technical and operational capacity.

The correctness of the decisions reached has been confirmed by a generally satisfactory balance sheet and the encouraging results reported at the end of the first national plan. During the previous year, Air Algérie achieved a record figure of more than a million passengers for the first time on its scheduled services alone, 1,059,929 passengers travelled on its aircraft, compared with 788,775 passengers recorded in 1972. This is a record rate of growth, too, for the air travel industry: a rise of 35% over the previous year, exceeding forecast growth by 8.5%.

A retrospective summary of the air line's history, some of which already seems remote, will highlight the progress it has made.

Air Algérie has come a long way since 1947, the year in which it was formed. By 1974, when the Algerian Government bought up the remainder of Air France's shares, it has grown rapidly to attain its current stage of development. From being a small regional concern, it has become a major international air line, serving Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

Its original twin-engine propeller aircraft—the Nordas, DC3 and DC4—have long disappeared. There was a vital need to replace old aircraft and to rejuvenate and augment the company's fleet. After faithfully serving the inland system, the DC3's and DC4's were taken out of service in 1968 and replaced by four Convair 640 turboprops, which were better suited to the specific needs of the internal airways network. Soon the four Caravelles, first introduced in 1959, will no longer be able to meet the needs engendered by Algeria's rapid development and will also be replaced.

By placing an order for two Boeing 727-200 Superjet-look aircraft, the newest addition to the U.S. manufacturer's range, in 1970 Air Algérie embarked upon the second, and by far the more important, phase of its life, in which it concentrated on building up its fleet of jets. This major restructuring operation was consolidated by its contract for the purchase of a third and fourth Boeing.

The first aircraft arrived in Algiers on 7 January 1972, making Air Algérie the first air line in the world to use the Boeing 737-200 Advanced. The second unit, a version that could be converted from cargo to passenger, was delivered in November of the same year, opening out an entirely new and rapidly expanding market: air freight.

The emphasis on investment continued to be just as outstanding in the same year, 1972, two new Boeing 737-200 Advanced models were ordered, the first being accepted in May 1973 and the second in November.

The ten year period from May 1963, the date on which the line was nationalised, to November 1973, proved to be

exceptionally fruitful. The next decade, however, is likely to be even better: management efficiency will be further improved and the line will be able to start this year, new methods are being defined, new goals are being stated and preparations are being made for the expansion and intensification of existing activities. It is predicted that Air Algérie will be carrying about 2 million passengers in 1977 and 3 million in 1980, when it will occupy an enviable place in the concert of leading international air lines. At the same time, it will share in the fruits of Algeria's economic policy of promoting trade and diversifying outlets. Algiers: an open door.

Through the development of air traffic and the multiplicity of air lines passing through its airport, Algiers has rapidly become a national, African and international focal point. The Air Algérie network, with 114 flights a week, is one of the most comprehensive in Africa. It serves 22 capital cities in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa, with its scheduled lines covering a distance of 60,000 km. From 1972, the international network has expanded greatly in the continent of Africa, with new services to Nouakchott, Niamey, Bamako and Conakry and more flights to Lagos and Brazzaville being introduced in 1973. A new port of call, to be inaugurated in November, is Dakar.

Air Algérie inland flights now serve seventeen major towns in Algeria. Flying is now universally accepted and has been one of the most striking features of the social and economic revolution in the lives of a large portion of the population. More than 126 flights a week depart from the main cities of the North to the whole of the country, only 113 of them from Algiers. Under the air line's policy of decentralization, Ghardaia has become the "turntable" between the North and the South. As the fleet of aircraft has gradually expanded, the Caravelles and Conquairs are being phased out and are being replaced by Boeing 737s and 727s on main line flights, especially along the coast.

Manning by an élite

Although it was always a priority objective for Air Algérie to acquire a modern fleet suited to immediate and medium term needs, it was equally vital that it should employ people who could master the complex and constantly changing techniques of aerodynamics, for otherwise its smooth rate of development could be jeopardized.

Acute problems were raised by the process of Algerianization and recycling, but decisive steps were taken. Substantial facilities were set up which, combined with the enthusiasm and drive of the young trainees, enabled the line to form its first all-Algerian crews in 1972. Today Air Algérie has 16 captains, 23 co-pilots, sector chiefs, 2 instructors, 26 flight engineers: a total of 71 Algerian flight personnel out of 134, representing more than 50% of the crews of the Boeing and Caravelles as well as the Convair 640 and Nord aircraft.

Ground crew and facilities have followed the same pattern. Major overhauls of the Caravelle, Convair and Nord now take place in Algiers, which will also be able to handle the Boeing in 1975.

Under the second four year plan, the provision of highly specialised training will be stepped up even further, with an allocation of more than 10 million Dinars this year alone. In-flight service

Air Algérie serves the public and it is only right that it should embody the warmth and hospitality of the Algerian people. Special emphasis is laid on these qualities in staff training and the personality and appearance of the 94 stewards and hostesses reflect credit on the air line. They are of course responsible for safety on board the aircraft,

but it is also their role to offer passengers a whole range of services for their comfort and convenience. Quality and presentation are as prescribed by international regulations, but national specialities are provided as well.

Adding to the quality of life

All that has been achieved up to this time is concrete proof of the determination and commitment of all the company's workers. The results of their efforts have at the same time helped to improve their material well-being and social status. Higher pensions, the standardization of bonuses, greater literacy, financial recognition of merit: these and other important decisions have been reached in a true spirit of social justice.

Air Algérie has been applying the principles of the charter for socialist concerns since 1971, the year in which workers' representatives first sat on the management committee and became closely involved in policy decisions. On the same lines, joint management/worker commissions are to be set up. These administrative bodies will provide their elected members with experience in running the structures that will be established when socialist management of the company is introduced in the near future.

Looking towards 1977

In 1974, the first year of the second national development plan, Air Algérie is resolutely committed to striving towards ambitious goals, confident that it will soon be numbered among the leading international air lines.

New guidelines have already been mapped out and certain measures have already been adopted:

★ Statutory integration of the Société de Travail Aérien (S.T.A.), which now becomes part of Air Algérie, enriching the latter's human and material potential.

★ Extension of the network, diversification of lines, revitalization of the company's commercial activities, advanced personnel training to increase the proportion of Algerian nationals to 75% of flight crews from next year.

★ With delivery of the eighth Boeing this year, achievement of a fleet of 20 aircraft (8 Boeing, 3 Caravelles, 4 Conquairs and 5 Nord), whose reliability and economic operating costs will be of the utmost value to the company.

★ Delivery of four new Boeing in 1975, placing Air Algérie in the front ranks of air lines in the Third World and enabling the company to fulfil all its commitments towards the economic development of the country.

It is a matter of pride for Algeria that the air line's success has been achieved by the conscientious dedication, the energy and the drive of its workers.

THE BOEING 737-200 ADVANCED TWINJET

It has been three years since Air Algérie launched the first inter-African network, and today the two major airways that have been established provide the optimum logistical framework for the development and harmonization of human and economic relationships between Algeria and the African states south of the Sahara: Mauritania, Mali and Guinea on the one hand, and Niger, Nigeria and Congo-Brazzaville on the other.

Yet another service will be inaugurated in November: to Dakar. This will be a further contribution by the Algerian company to the spirit of African unity.

The choice of the most suitable aircraft for this network of scheduled services has been difficult, for optimum profitability, speed and comfort must be achieved. The B 737-200

الخطوط الجوية الجزائرية



AIR ALGERIE

Advanced Twinjet, the product of advanced technological engineering, is the ideal solution due both to its technical performance and to the revamped design of its cabin. The aircraft not only provides a new concept in comfort but it is also versatile in the services to which it lends itself. It can be used interchangeably for the following duties:

- all passenger
- all cargo
- mixed passenger and cargo.

In the freight version, the Twinjet meets every possible need. It is served by specialized handling plant on the ground: a 10 ton capacity platform lift with its own power unit; a cargo conveyor; and 2.23 by 2.74 metre loading rollers. The large cargo door (3.4 by 2.31 metres) simplifies loading operations and the plane can be loaded with 30 tons of cargo in no more than 25 minutes.

One of the features of the 737-200 is its increased stability. Its landing approach speed is lower than other aircraft and it is the only jet in the world that can land on grit airstrips.

It is, therefore, the ideal aircraft in its versatility and its suitability for African airport infrastructure.

NUMBER EMPLOYED	
by Air Algérie	2,570
by Unité Travail Aérien	400
	2,970

FLYING PERSONNEL	
Algerian:	
—Instructors	2
—Sector chiefs	4
—Captains	14
—Co-pilots	23
—Engineers	26
—Hostesses	39
—Stewards	94

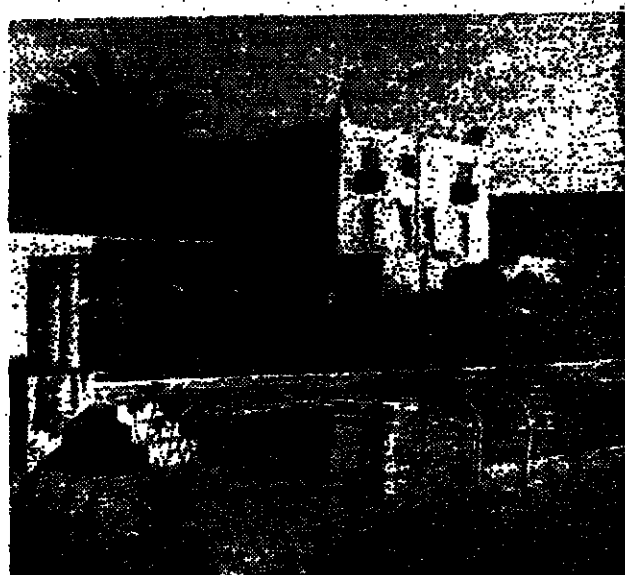
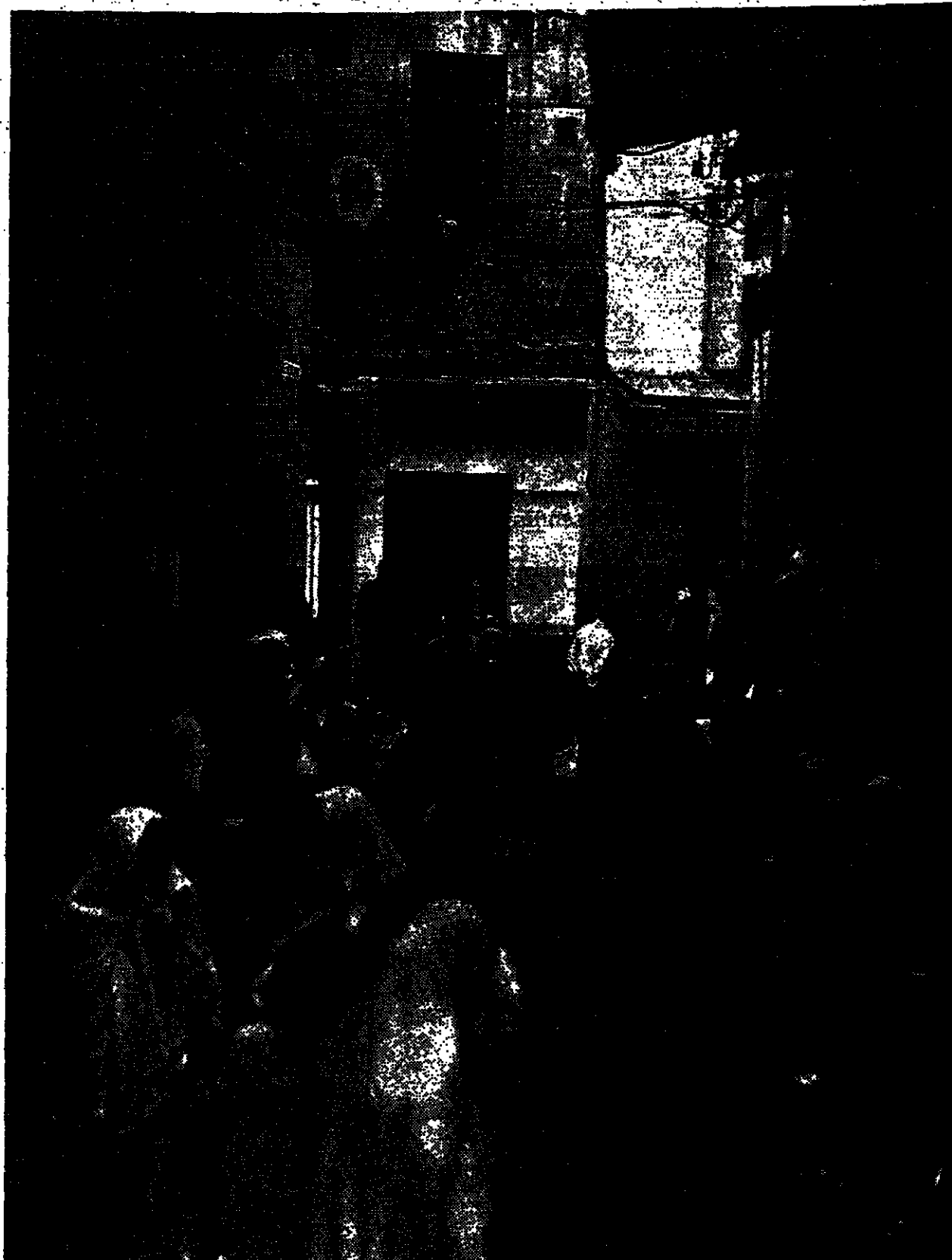
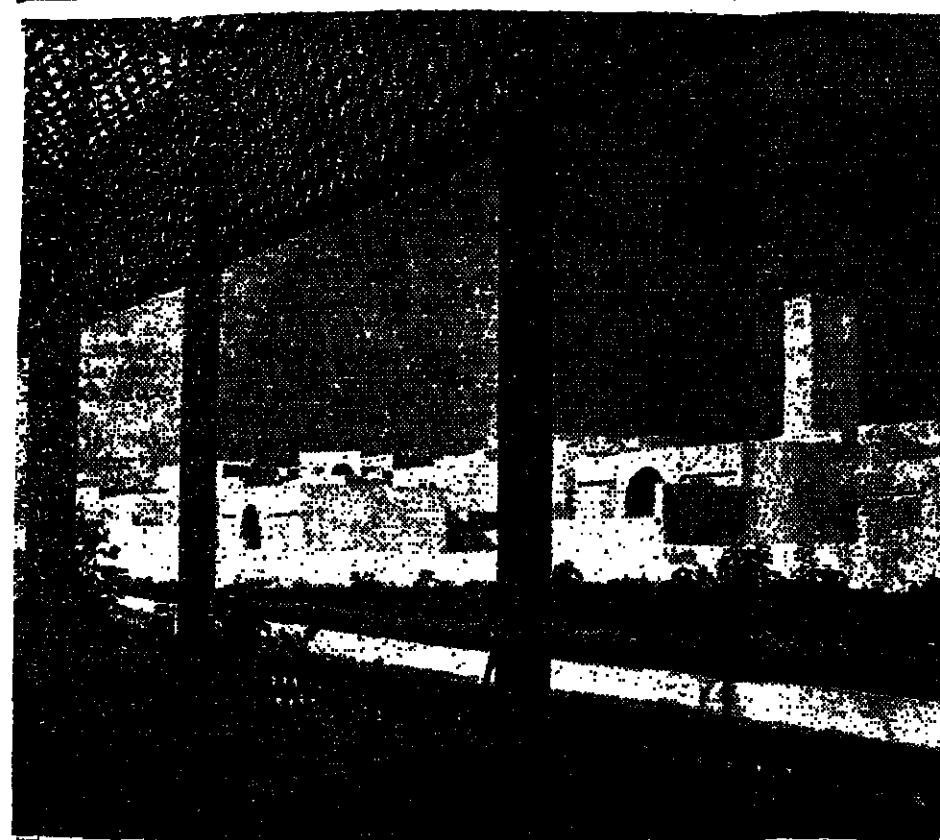
Non-Algerians:	
—Captains	36
—Co-pilots	29
—Engineers	9

FLEET OF AIRCRAFT	
B 727-200	2
B 737-200	5
SE 210 CARAVELLE	3
CONVAIR 640	4
NORD 262 (Unité de Travail Aérien)	5

Aircraft on order	
BOEING 727-200	2
BOEING 737-200	3

PASSENGER TRAFFIC			
1963	332,002	1968	338,000
1964	350,736	1969	459,000
1965	241,832	1970	552,000
1966	292,000	1971	680,867
1967	301,000	1972	788,775
1973		1,059,929	

مكتبة من الأصل



Some of the scenes awaiting visitors. Above: oasis near Béchar. Top left: Moorish-style holiday complex at Zeralda. Centre: in the casbah, Algiers. Right: Hotel Transatlantique de Boussada. Top right: Roman ruins near Batna.

Holiday villages built in Moorish style like Arab cities in an archaeologist's paradise

by a Special Correspondent

Algeria does not immediately spring to mind when speaking of tourist countries. The country's name is associated with oil today and with memories of the Second World War a generation ago. From 1954 to 1962 the bitter war of independence was present only in the newspapers. It had no practical meaning for the people in Britain.

One year after he had taken over from Ben Bella in 1965, President Boumedienne turned his attention to tourism. The "charter of tourism" in 1966 laid the foundations of a policy that was to enable the country to play host to 500,000 tourists annually. It provided for the construction of many hotels and the training of appropriate personnel. This second point was of particular importance for a country where one-third of the adult male

population is underemployed. The advantages of such a policy would be felt everywhere, but especially in the south where hot springs are numerous, and in the Saharan oases. Tourism, it is hoped, will also help to revive crafts which have all but disappeared in a country where a policy of "assimilation" was pursued for more than 100 years. The products of these crafts will not only be sold to tourists, they will help furnish the new hotels and holiday villages.

Algeria has proceeded cautiously. The disasters that could be brought about by mass tourism were there for all to see in Spain, and to a lesser degree in Tunisia and Morocco. The Algerians have made a considerable effort to control architectural style. There is no question here of building a curtain of concrete along easily accessible and with

attractive countryside not far inland. In the east, the Kabyle mountains, running into the sea from 2,000 or 3,000 ft provide as dramatic a setting as could be wished for. The temperatures are ideal, usually above 18°C from May to October. The flora and fauna are those of other Mediterranean countries.

Kabylia, due east of Algiers, is ideal and safe rambling country. Some British people already appear to have discovered the area, at least I was assured so by some villagers two years ago. Rising to peaks of 5,000 ft, its Berber villages perched on inaccessible rocks from which they are indistinguishable a mile or two away. Kabylia is a tumble of steep ravines, strangely shaped peaks, with vistas suddenly opening on to a majestic valley to the south, and to the north the sea or some plateau scattered with more Euro-

pean-type villages. Forests of cedar and cork, babbling streams, and orchards in every village, remind the traveller of some of Virgil's evocations. I have not been in Kabylia in the spring but judging from memories of northern Tunisia the carpets of flowers, with a wealth of colours that must be seen to be believed, must make this area a delight to the eye. Unfortunately the flowers only last for a few weeks about Easter, possibly longer higher up.

Further to the south the numerous hot springs are being used again, often for the first time since Roman times. Spas are being built, and the waters once famous for their curative properties are being used again to treat rheumatism and other ailments. Then of course there is the desert, the emptiness and solitude of the far buildings, the Mediterranean south and the Sahara, an

ideal escape for Europeans. The desert has been attractive to Europeans for centuries. The rock scenery of the Hoggar and the Tassili is exceptional; so is the fascination of the oases. There is no question of mass tourism here. That would ruin the fragile balance of these settlements quickly. Algerians would prefer those who go to the Sahara to enjoy the other attractions of the area—the strange architecture of Ghardaia, the folklore, the cave drawings of the Tassili. The country is an archaeologist's paradise. Anyone interested in Roman history can see some of the proud ruins of the empire at Timgad. Timgad is surely one of the most beautiful coastal sites the Romans chose to build a city. There are more ancient ruins in the Medracen area, and the Sahara, an

ancient Egyptian monument brought about by the first massive wave of "chips and meat". It proudly boasts the distinction of not having a Hilton, and is slowly but surely establishing a solid infrastructure. It has been luckier than Tunisia since it could afford to wait. The neighbour had no oil and no option but to do its best and leap on the tourist bandwagon. In Algeria political options could be squared with economic realities. Between 1974 and 1977 Algeria plans to invest 700m dinars in tourism but, unlike its immediate neighbours, it is not at all keen to encourage foreign investment. Concern for the environment has been paramount throughout. One can only hope it saves Algeria from the worst excesses of the more developed tourist centres.

S. N. C. F. A.

(Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens)

Report on the operations of S.N.C.F.A. (Algerian Railways) since Algerian independence and a glimpse at future rail transport.

Since Algeria achieved independence, activity in the railway sector has been increasingly directed towards the export of raw materials and agricultural produce.

Today the rail network has become the essential tool in the country's industrialisation programme, begun during the first 4-year plan.

From 1969-73 the increases in rail traffic has been as follows:

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

1963. — 3,500,000 passengers per 421 millions of V.K.
1973. — 6,900,000 passengers per 944 millions of V.K.

GOODS TRAFFIC (excluding ores)

1963. — 2,400,000 tons per 380,900 thousands of K.T.U.
1973. — 3,200,000 tons per 900,000 thousands of K.T.U.

ORE TRAFFIC (iron and phosphate)

1963. — 2,400,000 tons per 456,900 thousands of K.T.U.
1973. — 3,450,000 tons per 690,000 thousands of K.T.U.

In order to produce such a considerable increase in traffic, the S.N.C.F.A. could not confine itself to the simple maintenance of the existing network, but had to carry out large scale development programmes in the sphere of infrastructure and equipment.

During the first 4-year Plan the S.N.C.F.A. has:

- Expanded into the large industrial areas of Annaba, Skikda, Arzew and Algiers, previously without a rail network
- instituted the link up of other industrial companies which are separated from the large industrial zones and situated all over the country
- acquired a large stock of motorised material and engines. The greater part of these acquisitions comprises:
 - 54 electric "Diesel" engines 3,000 H.P.
 - 32 electric engines 2,800 H.P.
 - 20 light railway motor tractors 800 H.P.
 - 1,000 goods wagons
 - 60 passenger cars
 - 33 rail cars

In view of the extent of the country's industrial expansion and the increasing needs foreseen in the second 4-year Plan, the S.N.C.F.A. have set themselves the following objectives:

Passenger traffic (by 1977)

- 19,500,000 passengers a year per 2,540 millions V.K.
- Goods traffic (excluding ore trucks): 7,800,000 tons a year per 2,185 millions K.T.U.
- ore trucks
- 5,000,000 tons a year for iron ore from l'Ouenza
- 2,400,000 tons a year for phosphate from djebel Onk.

For the execution of this plan large investments are needed both to expand infrastructures and to modernise stock.

Bilan de l'activité de la S.N.C.F.A. depuis l'indépendance de l'Algérie, et image des transports ferroviaires futurs. Lors de l'accession de l'Algérie à l'indépendance, l'activité ferroviaire se trouvait essentiellement tournée vers l'exportation des matières premières et de produits agricoles.

Aujourd'hui, le réseau est devenu l'outil indispensable à l'industrialisation du pays, qui a été lors du 1^{er} Plan quadriennal 1970-1973.

De 1969 à 1973, les accroissements de trafic ont été les suivants:

TRAFIC VOYAGEURS

1963. — 3.500.000 voyageurs pour 421 millions de V.K.
1973. — 6.900.000 voyageurs pour 944 millions de V.K.

TRAFIC MARCHANDISES (non compris les minerais)

1963. — 2.400.000 tonnes pour 380.900 milliers de T.K.U.
1973. — 3.200.000 tonnes pour 900.000 milliers de T.K.U.

TRAFIC DES MINERAIS (fer + phosphate)

1963. — 2.400.000 tonnes pour 456.900 milliers de T.K.U.
1973. — 3.450.000 tonnes pour 690.000 milliers de T.K.U.

Pour permettre un accroissement aussi considérable du trafic, la S.N.C.F.A. n'a pas pu se contenter uniquement de maintenir en état le réseau existant, mais elle a dû entreprendre des opérations de grande envergure dans le domaine des infrastructures et de l'équipement.

Durant le 1^{er} Plan quadriennal, la S.N.C.F.A. a:

- aménagé la desserte ferroviaire des grandes zones industrielles d'Annaba, Skikda, Arzew et Alger;
- procédé au rattachement ferroviaire des grandes unités industrielles non intégrées aux zones industrielles importantes et qui sont réparties sur l'ensemble du territoire;
- acquis un parc important de matériel moteur et remorqué. L'essentiel de ces acquisitions porte sur l'achat de:
 - 54 locomotives Diesel électriques 3.000 CV;
 - 32 locomotives électriques 2.800 CV;
 - 20 locomotives 800 CV;
 - 1.000 wagons "marchandises";
 - 60 voitures de voyageurs;
 - 33 autorails.

Devant l'ampleur de l'essor industriel du pays et l'accroissement important des besoins au cours du II^e Plan quadriennal, les objectifs suivants ont été fixés à la S.N.C.F.A.:

- trafic "voyageurs" (horizon 1977): 19.500.000 voyageurs/an pour 2.540 millions de V.K.
- trafic "marchandises" (horizon 1978-1980): 7.800.000 T/an pour 2.185 millions de T.K.U.
- autres que minerais: 5.000.000 T/an de minerais de fer de l'Ouenza;
- minerais: 2.400.000 T/an de phosphate de djebel Onk.

L'exécution de ce programme nécessite d'importants investissements tant pour l'extension des infrastructures que pour la modernisation des équipements.

Rapid population growth directs the planners' course

by David Blake

Algeria has to run fast to stand still. Behind all the pressure for more industrialization and an end to underdevelopment lies the need to cope with a population which is growing at 3.4 per cent a year, one of the highest rates in the world. This year there are roughly 15 million Algerians. By 1977, when the new four-year plan is to end, there will be 16,900,000. And by 1980, the date which lies at the heart of all Algerian discussion about the future, there are expected to be 18,700,000.

Whether the Government could do anything to reduce the birth rate if it wanted to is not certain; population control policies tend to be slow in paying off in terms of fewer children. But in any case, the Government's view is that it would be wrong, at the moment, to put resources into family planning. Such programmes, it argues, both at home and in international conferences, are being foisted on the developing world by the rich nations which are

embarrassed by the prospect of the poor nations becoming larger and more important.

"The best contraceptive is development", they say in Algiers, so Algeria will have to live with its growing population and find a way of giving a decent living standard. In doing this it faces two problems. One is the sheer scale of the increase, with all that this means in terms of increased demand on resources, and the other the uneven way both population and earnings are spread out in the country's regions.

First, the size of the problem. The 3.4 per cent a year figure, which has been slowly increasing over the years, conceals even bigger rises in some of the key age groups where the problems are already most acute. The number of children reaching the age of six, for example, and thus qualifying for state schooling as part of the national programme to end illiteracy and raise the overall level of training is going up by 5.4 per cent a year.

For a country with not enough schools, and which

has been forced to rely heavily on French teachers for its schooling programme in the post-independence period, that is a severe strain.

About 54 per cent of the population is under the age of 18, and thus, theoretically at least, not able to make any material contribution to society.

It is, however, when they do grow up and begin to look for work that the real magnitude of the Government's problem becomes apparent. For the old Algeria, as it developed under the French, provided little or no hope of employment outside farming. Even here, the relative inefficiency of the country's agriculture means that there is little, if any, scope for more jobs.

In 1966, when the first "preplan" was started, it was calculated that the number of jobs available was in the places which were already fairly well supplied with industry, thus widening the gap between rich and poor regions. Once the dislocation was a clear one; the coastal strip was fertile and

up to 100,000 new people seeking work each year; by 1980 it is expected to be 140,000 annually.

It is because of this continuing growth that the most significant single change in the priorities to be found in the country's second plan is a much greater emphasis on the need to provide more jobs, and rather less on building up the large basic industries which the planners feel are necessary to provide the backing to industrialization.

Large-scale petrochemical or steel plants are effective in boosting the country's gnp, and provide a welcome backing of self-sufficiency for the economy which relied on French supplies of virtually everything industrial.

But these plants, carefully designed to be the most modern available, provide little employment.

What employment they do provide, indeed, tends to be in the places which are already fairly well supplied with industry, thus widening the gap between rich and poor regions. Once the dislocation was a clear one; the coastal strip was fertile and

prosperous, and the desert and high steppe was poor and virtually empty. Saharan oil has changed all that for the country as a whole. Most of the nation's wealth is buried under the sand of the desert, but waiting to be piped out. But for the ordinary inhabitants the old classification is still relevant.

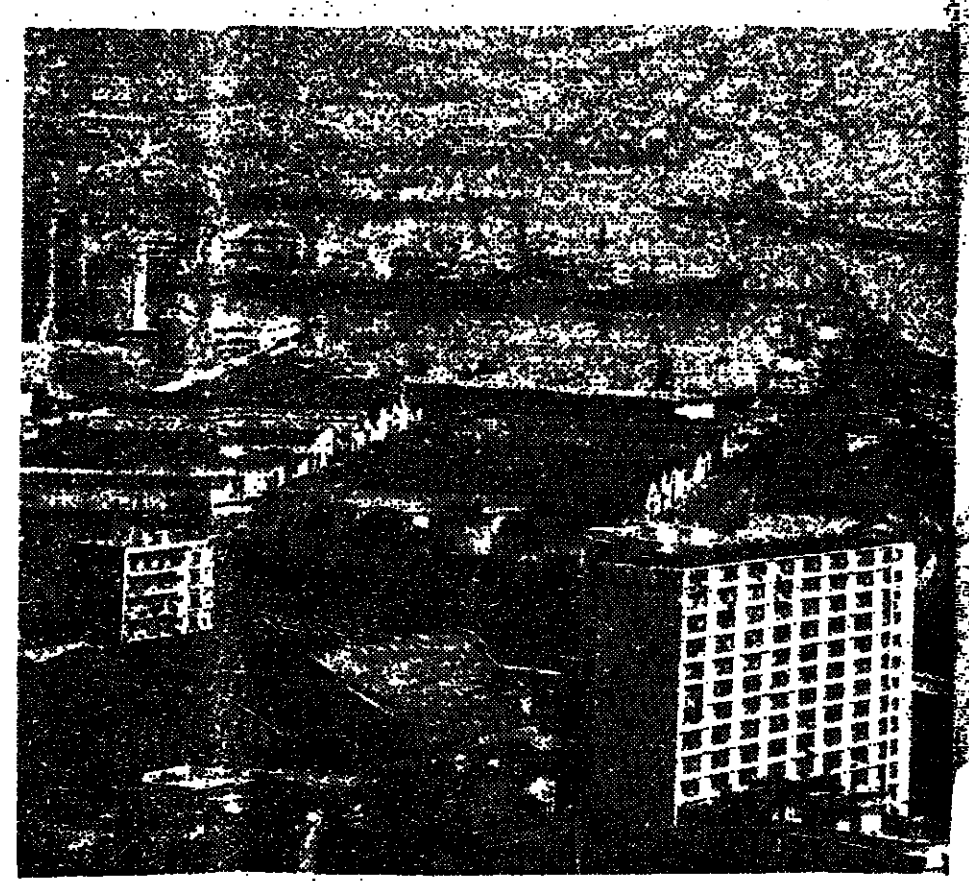
The three city regions—Algiers, Oran and Constantine—have the lion's share of the jobs and the prosperity. With only a third of the population, they have nearly 60 per cent of the non-agricultural jobs and provide their inhabitants with a living standard which is twice the national average.

This gap has been getting wider, not narrower. The best roads and railways, as well as the only effective ports. Their agricultural sector provides a richer living for the farmers who live there than does the hillier, less fertile and usually less well organized countryside elsewhere. And it is the cities and their immediate surroundings which have benefited most from the working of the plan.

In the region around Constantine, for example, big new investments such as the new steelworks at Annaba have enabled the area to catch up much of the gap which has traditionally existed between it and Algiers or Oran.

All these cities have problems, above all from the chronic shortage of housing for the ever increasing number of people who flood into the towns in search of work. But they are clearly privileged in comparison to the country as a whole, and in an effort to reduce this gap the plan now talks of building a new line of industrial development parallel to the coast but a long way inland.

This, it is hoped, will provide new hope for the four million or so people who live back in the mountains or on the steppe, and who have only 14 per cent of the non-agricultural jobs to share among 30 per cent of the population. Narrowing the gap between these people, who earn roughly half the national average, and the relative prosperity will be a hard task for the planners.



Looking down on Algiers from the surrounding hills.

Emigrant workers pose difficult problems for Government and unions in France

by Vanya Walker-Leigh

The presence of 845,000 Algerians in France is an intractable problem, the political, economic and social complexities of which have so far defied solution.

About 350,000 Algerians were already in France at independence. Another 500,000 poured in seeking work in the next two years. In 1964, France denounced the Evian agreement's clause on unlimited entry and by unilateral restrictions reduced the flow to an annual average of 12,000. The 1968 agreement provided for three annual intakes of 35,000. The 1971 agreement provided for two intakes of 25,000.

On September 19, 1973, three months before the 1971 agreement expired, President Boumedienne suspended emigration sine die. The suspension was triggered by the assassination of 11 Algerians in the previous three weeks, accompanied by a wave of anti-Algerian propaganda from the extreme right and the menacing establishment of a committee for the defence of Marseille, manned by former members of the OAS and well-known racists. This outburst of racism was pro-

voked by the murder of a Marseillais bus driver by an Algerian worker on August 25, but racism against Algerians (and other Africans to a lesser extent) has been a recurrent feature of French politics.

Efforts of the police to bring it under control after last September reduced but did not eliminate further assaults and murders of Algerians nor prevent armed attacks on the Algerian consulate in Marseilles, Air Algérie and the national tourist office in Paris, and the Toulon office of the Amicale des Algériens en Europe.

Trade unions and the left wing have accused the Government of conniving at racism, for having been drafted without consulting them, and for not meeting their demands for a single unified statute for all workers (foreign or French) coupled with a global immigration policy; rather than the network of bilateral agreements favoured by the French Government.

Mr. Bouteflika, the Algerian Foreign Minister, saw President Pompidou in January, and is reported to have delivered a strongly

worded note from President Boumedienne about the safety of migrant workers. He told the press that he had received assurances on security from the Government and that both countries realized that massive repatriation would be a mutually damaging solution. No talks on a new agreement, however, resulted from his visit.

The Director-General of Immigration on October 9 issued 25 measures on immigrant workers, largely consisting of future guidelines for a new immigration policy.

The two leading French trade unions, CGT and CFDT, condemned the measures for not dealing with racism, for having been drafted without consulting them, and for not meeting their demands for a single unified statute for all workers (foreign or French) coupled with a global immigration policy; rather than the network of bilateral agreements favoured by the French Government.

But a few weeks previously President Boumedienne received M. Georges Marchais, the Secretary-General of the CGT and assured the unions of his support

for their campaign for a unified statute.

This new axis is the culmination of a long rapprochement between Algerian and French unions, when the latter's lip-service to migrants' rights began to give way to energetic defence of their interests and major recruiting campaigns among the foreign labour force.

The axis is expected both to strengthen President Boumedienne's hand in negotiating a new deal for Algerian workers in France and to strengthen French unions in their dealings with government and industry.

Both Algeria and France deny that any migration agreement is in the offing, though the forthcoming visits to Algeria of M. Dijoud and M. Poniatsowski, the Interior Minister, next month would seem to indicate the opposite. The 25 measures do provide specifically for the negotiation of a network of bilateral agreements.

In spite of the radical transformation of the economic climate, Algerian workers in France still have a considerable economic importance to both sides. Their annual remittances of more than £100m make a

useful though now less vital contribution to Algeria's balance of payments given that oil revenues are expected to reach \$600m this year.

President Giscard d'Estaing himself has said that Algerian workers in France build 50,000 flats a year, one out of four cars, miles of roads and drains, and account for a fifth of foreign manpower. Though the economy is sagging, a sudden withdrawal of the Algerians would still cause major dislocations in key economic sectors.

Although Algerian officials refuse to confirm estimates of a million unemployed, or underemployed, they admit that the 450,000 jobs to be created under the second four-year plan cannot even absorb the annual arrival of 140,000 school-leavers on the labour market. Nor, apparently, is there much immediate scope for migrants in the agrarian reform, even though most of them hail from rural areas.

However, there are increasing indications that Algeria is contemplating some form of progressive repatriation in coming years. At the National Emigration Congress in January

1973, President Boumedienne remarked that it might be possible to accommodate 30,000 to 60,000 migrant children into the school system. Scholarships are now available to the few migrant children qualifying for higher education.

A high-level seminar is scheduled next month in Algiers on repatriation. It is clear that the initial phase would concentrate on qualified workers—the Algerian Labour Ministry in France and the Amicale des Algériens en Europe (said to be the overseas arm of the government party, the FLN) have launched a campaign to inform workers on repatriation.

But only 10 per cent of Algerian workers in France are skilled. The remaining 420,000 in employment are unskilled, illiterate and doing dirty and dangerous jobs at rock-bottom wages. Two thirds have left their families behind for lack of adequate accommodation.

The 225,000 young people under 20 pose even greater problems than their seniors since many are alienated from both parents and homeland, do not speak Arabic and mainly have left school with low or no qualifications.

Of the 16 to 20 year olds 61 per cent are unemployed. Algeria is anxious to meet vocational training including language instruction for both its workers and young people in France a selected groups from Algiers who would return after training. It is also determined that the 46 per cent of nationals living in shanty towns, slums and overcrowded dormitories around Paris, Lille, Lyons and Marseilles should be decanted, and that even Algerians in France should get the same social security benefits as the French.

In the present difficult economic situation it seems unlikely that the French Government would be prepared to incur the massive expenditure that Alger plans for its nationals. France would involve, does it seem probable that the French Government industry would facilitate fairly rapid repatriation cases by major investment job creations and housing Algeria itself.

The beginning of a solution will perhaps emerge from the Giscard-Boumedienne summit in Algiers next March. But there will still remain several years ahead for Algerian France.



Algerian immigrants in what is locally called the Casbah in Marseilles.



SN-SEMPAC



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With its concept of public service closely reflecting consumer needs—

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Société National des Semouleries, Meuneries Fabriques de pâtes alimentaires et couscous.

Organe national de concrétisation de la politique alimentaire de base.

Par sa notion de service public très proche du consommateur, du fait de son implantation à travers le territoire national,

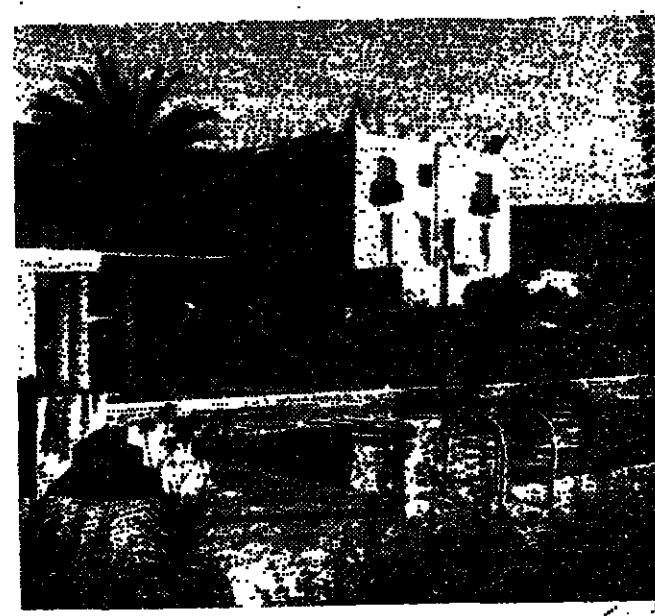
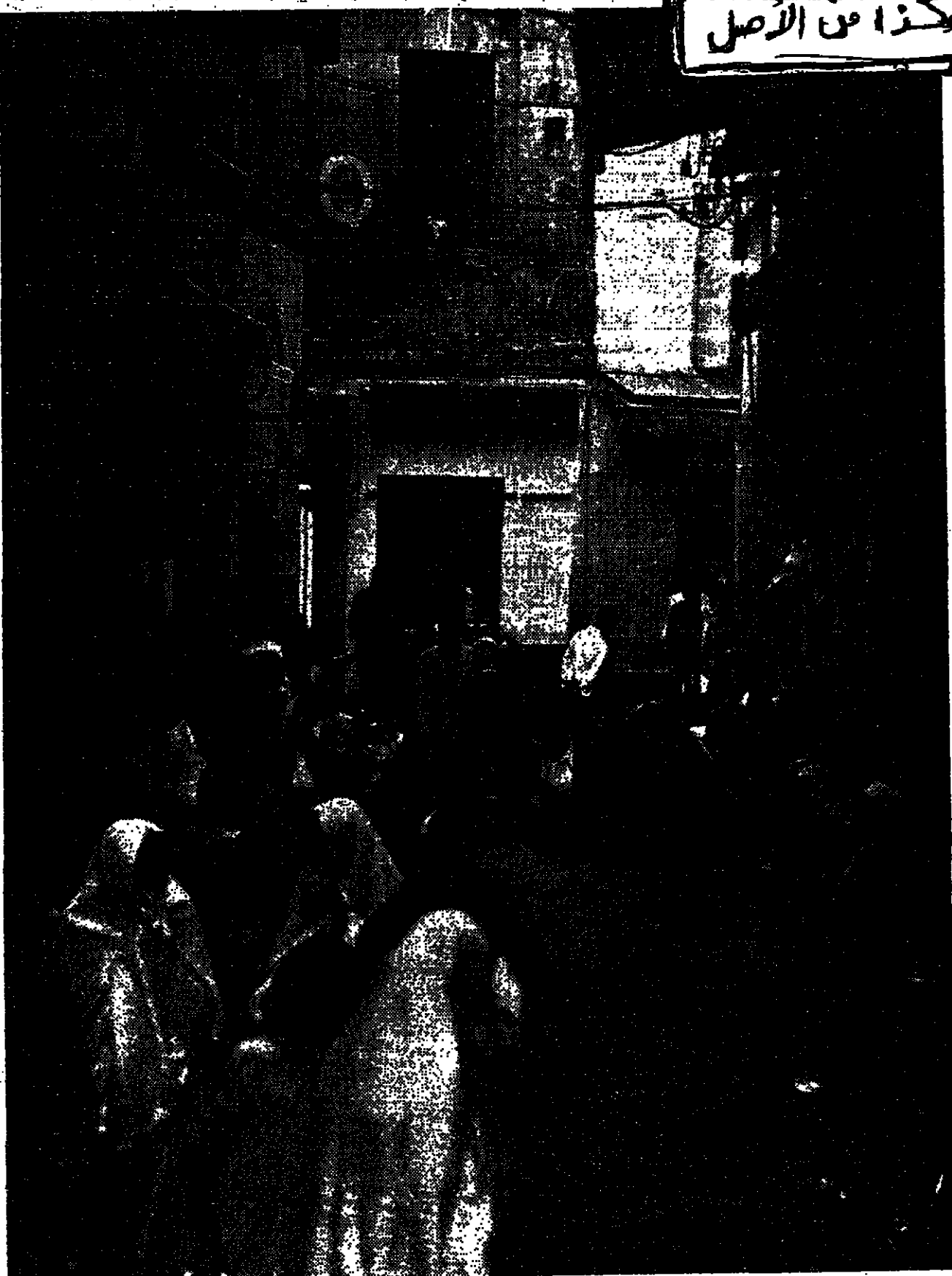
Par son dynamisme

Par le nombre d'unités édifiées et celui des projets en cours de réalisation.

Par ses efforts de rééquipement;

La SN-SEMPAC, contribue à l'effort du pays en matière d'intensification industrielle et de satisfaction des besoins alimentaires essentiels de la nation.

SN-SEMPAC
6 B'd Zirout Youcef
ALGER



Some of the scenes awaiting visitors. Above: oasis near Béchar. Top left: Moorish-style holiday complex at Zeralda. Centre: in the casbah, Algiers. Right: Hotel Transatlantique de Boussada. Top right: Roman ruins near Batna.

Holiday villages built in Moorish style like Arab cities in an archaeologist's paradise

A Special correspondent

Algeria does not immediately spring to mind when one thinks of tourist countries. A country's name is associated with oil today and memories of the Second World War a generation ago. From 1954 to 1962 the bitter war of independence was present only in the newspapers. It had no actual meaning for the people in Britain.

Algeria had no part of the first great tourist wave which hit the shores of the Mediterranean in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was only slightly more exotic than the rest of the world, and had no hesitation in building hotels and resorts as fast as anything could be built. Tourism was the better earner than oil or fruit and vegetable exports.

In the years after independence in 1962 Algeria had no time to think of tourism. The country had emerged from a cruel war that had cost it more than a million dead. The mass departure of the European population, although it did not produce the forecast chaos, still made life difficult. There was little professionally trained staff, nor to mention the shortage of hotels.

One year after he had taken over from Ben Bella in 1965, President Boumedienne turned his attention to tourism. The "charter of tourism" in 1966 laid the foundations of a policy that was to enable the country to play host to 500,000 tourists annually. It provided for the construction of many hotels and the training of appropriate personnel. This second point was of particular importance for a country where one-third of the adult male population is underemployed. The advantages of such a policy would be felt everywhere, but especially in the south where hot springs are numerous, and in the Saharan oases.

Tourism, it is hoped, will also help to revive crafts which have all but disappeared in a country where a policy of "assimilation" was pursued for more than 100 years. The products of these crafts will not only be sold to tourists, they will help furnish the new hotels and holiday villages.

Algeria has proceeded cautiously. The disasters brought about by mass tourism were there for all to see in Spain, and to a lesser degree in Tunisia and Morocco. The Algerians have made a considerable effort to control architecture. There is no question of building a concrete along sandy beaches.

Adopting Moorish styles into new buildings has been more the order of the day. Tunisia had already tried it successfully in some resorts. Algeria went further and built holiday villages to look like Arab cities. An internationally known architect was commissioned, for example Fernand Pouillon, who designed what is surely the most outstanding holiday village on the Mediterranean shores, at Tipasa, 65 kilometres west of Algiers. The site is that of a Roman port whose beauty Camus has sung in a famous essay. Prophetically, he wrote: "I had always thought that the ruins of Tipasa were more modern than our new buildings or our crumbling cities."

There are other attractive resorts such as Moretti and Zeralda with its "marine casbah" (fortified town). Beaches are plentiful along Algeria's 600 miles of coast, easily accessible and with attractive countryside not far inland. In the east, the Kabylia mountains, tumbling into the sea from 2,000 feet, provide as dramatic a setting as could be wished for. The temperatures are ideal, usually above 18°C from May to October. The flora and fauna are those of other Mediterranean countries.

Kabylia, due east of Algiers, is ideal and safe rambling country. Some British people already appear to have discovered the area, at least I was assured so by some villagers two years ago. Rising to peaks of 5,000 ft, its Berber villages are perched on inaccessible rocky crags from which they are indistinguishable a mile or two away. Kabylia is a tangle of steep ravines, strangely shaped peaks, with vistas suddenly opening on to a majestic valley to the south, and to the north the desert, the emptiness of the far buildings, scattered with more European-type villages. Forests of cedar and cork, babbling streams, and orchards in every village, remind the traveller of some of Virgil's evocations.

I have not been in Kabylia in the spring but judging from memories of northern Tunisia the carpets of flowers, with a wealth of colours that must be seen to be believed, must make this area a delight to the eye. Unfortunately the flowers only last for a few weeks about Easter, possibly longer higher up.

Further to the south the numerous hot springs are being used again, often for the first time since Roman times. Spas are being built, and the waters once famous for their curative properties are being used again to treat rheumatism and other ailments.

Then of course there is the desert, the emptiness of the far buildings, scattered with more European-type villages. Forests of cedar and cork, babbling streams, and orchards in every village, remind the traveller of some of Virgil's evocations.

The rock scenery of the Hoggar and the Tassili is exceptional; so is the fascination of the oases. There is no question of mass tourism here. That would ruin the fragile balance of these settlements quickly. The Algerians would prefer those who go to the Sahara to enjoy the other attractions of the area—the strange architecture of Ghardaiia, the folklore, the cave drawings of the Tassili, the dark ages, a revealing example of "intellectual imperialism".

Algeria is a big country, and in spite of 65,000 kilometres of good roads it is difficult to cover this huge area in one visit. The wealth of beauty, the variety of sites make the country's prospects good. Algeria is in no hurry. His centres.

It has been luckier than Tunisia since it could afford to wait. The neighbour had no oil and no option but to do its best and leap on the tourist bandwagon. In Algeria political options could be squared with economic realities.

Between 1974 and 1977 Algeria plans to invest 700m dinars in tourism but, unlike its immediate neighbours, it is not at all keen to encourage foreign investment. Concern for the environment has been paramount throughout. One can only hope it saves Algeria from the worst excesses of the more developed tourist centres.

S. N. C. F. A.

(Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens)

Report on the operations of S.N.C.F.A. (Algerian Railways) since Algerian independence and a glimpse at future rail transport.

Since Algeria achieved independence, activity in the railway sector has been increasingly directed towards the export of raw materials and agricultural produce.

Today the rail network has become the essential tool of the country's industrialisation programme, begun during the first 4-year plan.

From 1969-73 the increases in rail traffic has been as follows:

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

1963. — 3,500,000 passengers per 42 millions of V.K.
1973. — 6,900,000 passengers per 94 millions of V.K.

GOODS TRAFFIC (excluding ores)

1963. — 2,400,000 tons per 380,900 thousands of K.T.U.
1973. — 3,200,000 tons per 900,000 thousands of K.T.U.

ORE TRAFFIC (iron and phosphate)

1963. — 2,400,000 tons per 456,900 thousands of K.T.U.
1973. — 3,450,000 tons per 690,000 thousands of K.T.U.

In order to produce such a considerable increase in traffic, the S.N.C.F.A. could not confine itself to the simple maintenance of the existing network, but had to carry out large scale development programmes in the sphere of infrastructure and equipment.

During the first 4-year Plan the S.N.C.F.A. has:

- Expanded into the large industrial areas of Annaba, Skikda, Arzew and Alger, previously without a rail network
- Instituted the link up of other industrial companies which are separated from the large industrial zones and situated all over the country
- Acquired a large stock of motorised material and engines. The greater part of these acquisitions comprises:
 - 54 electric "Diesel" engines 3,000 H.P.
 - 32 electric engines 2,800 H.P.
 - 20 light railway motor tractors 600 H.P.
 - 1,000 goods wagons
 - 60 passenger cars
 - 33 rail cars

In view of the extent of the country's industrial expansion and the increasing needs foreseen in the second 4-year Plan, the S.N.C.F.A. have set themselves the following objectives:

Passenger traffic (by 1977)

19,500,000 passengers a year per 2,540 millions V.K.

Goods traffic (excluding ore trucks): 7,800,000 tons a year per 2,185 millions K.T.U.

ore trucks

5,000,000 tons a year for iron ore from l'Ouenza

2,400,000 tons a year for phosphate from djebel Onk

For the execution of this plan large investments are needed both to expand infrastructures and to modernise stock.

Bilan de l'activité de la S.N.C.F.A., depuis l'indépendance de l'Algérie, et image des transports ferroviaires futurs. Lors de l'accession de l'Algérie à l'indépendance, l'activité ferroviaire se trouvait essentiellement tournée vers l'exportation des matières premières et de produits agricoles.

Aujourd'hui, le réseau est devenu l'outil indispensable à l'industrialisation du pays, qui a été lors du 1^{er} Plan quadriennal 1970-1973.

De 1969 à 1973, les accroissements de trafic ont été les suivants:

TRAFIC VOYAGEURS

1963. — 3.500.000 voyageurs pour 421 millions de V.K.
1973. — 6.900.000 voyageurs pour 944 millions de V.K.

TRAFIC MARCHANDISES (non compris les minerais)

1963. — 2.400.000 tonnes pour 380.900 milliers de T.K.U.
1973. — 3.200.000 tonnes pour 900.000 milliers de T.K.U.

TRAFIC DES MINERAIS (fer + phosphate)

1963. — 2.400.000 tonnes pour 456.900 milliers de T.K.U.
1973. — 3.450.000 tonnes pour 690.000 milliers de T.K.U.

Pour permettre un accroissement aussi considérable du trafic, la S.N.C.F.A. n'a pas pu se contenter uniquement de maintenir en état le réseau existant, mais elle a dû entreprendre des opérations de grande envergure dans le domaine des infrastructures et de l'équipement.

Durant le 1^{er} Plan quadriennal, la S.N.C.F.A. a:

- aménagé la desserte ferroviaire des grandes zones industrielles d'Annaba, Skikda, Arzew et Alger;
- procédé au raccordement ferroviaire des grandes unités industrielles non intégrées aux zones industrielles importantes et qui sont réparties sur l'ensemble du territoire;
- acquis un parc important de matériel moteur et remorque. L'essentiel de ces acquisitions porte sur l'achat de:
 - 54 locomotives Diesel électriques 3.000 CV;
 - 32 locomotives électriques 2.800 GV;
 - 20 locotracteurs 600 CV;
 - 1.000 wagons "marchandises";
 - 60 voitures de voyageurs;
 - 33 autorails.

Devant l'ampleur de l'essor industriel du pays et l'accroissement important des besoins au cours du 1^{er} Plan quadriennal, les objectifs suivants ont été fixés à la S.N.C.F.A.:

- trafic "voyageurs" (horizon 1977): 19.500.000 voyageurs/an pour 2.540 millions de VK
- trafic "marchandises" (horizon 1979-1980): 7.800.000 T/an pour 2.185 millions de TKU
- autres que minerais: 7.800.000 T/an pour 2.185 millions de TKU
- minerais: 5.000.000 T/an de minerai de fer de l'Ouenza; 2.400.000 T/an de phosphate du djebel Onk

L'exécution de ce programme nécessite d'importants investissements tant pour l'extension des infrastructures que pour la modernisation des équipements.

National pride and industrial needs guide educational advance

by David Blake

The Algerians have placed one goal above industrialization in the years since independence—the spread of education to the population.

The massive effort which has gone into the educational sector has been justified as a way of bringing about the rebirth of a national identity and in the terms of the need to have educated workers and managers to staff the factories which are being set up. Education is counted as investment in the country's future.

It has been heavy investment. Each year the country devotes something like 11 per cent of its gross national product to education, and about 8½ per cent of gross national product goes on schools. To get some idea of how large an effort that is, the advanced industrial countries which have a reputation for high education spending, such as the Scandinavian nations, spend 6 to 8 per cent on education. With about a third of state expenditure going on it, the education programme is of vital importance. Roughly half the people working for the Government, as opposed to the nationalized corporations, are involved in education.

The problem which faced the country's education at the time of independence was enormous, and much of the effort of the past few years has been necessary to make up for the blows which they suffered then.

When agreement was reached on the terms for the French to hand over power, there were about 19,000 teachers in Algeria's schools, with a pupil population of roughly 750,000. But of these 19,000, all but 1,700 were French (the result of a secret rule which limited the number of Algerian teachers to 10 per cent of the total) and nearly all of them left the country.

The few teachers who were left were besieged by offers from the newly formed ministries which were taking over the running of the country and were desperate to recruit anyone with qualifications. Only 800 stayed behind to teach.

The school system was saved from total collapse in the autumn of 1962 by a combination of hurriedly recruited *moniteurs*, who were given a crash course

during the summer holiday to add to their two years of secondary schooling, and a new crop of volunteer teachers from France, who were far fewer in number than those whom they replaced.

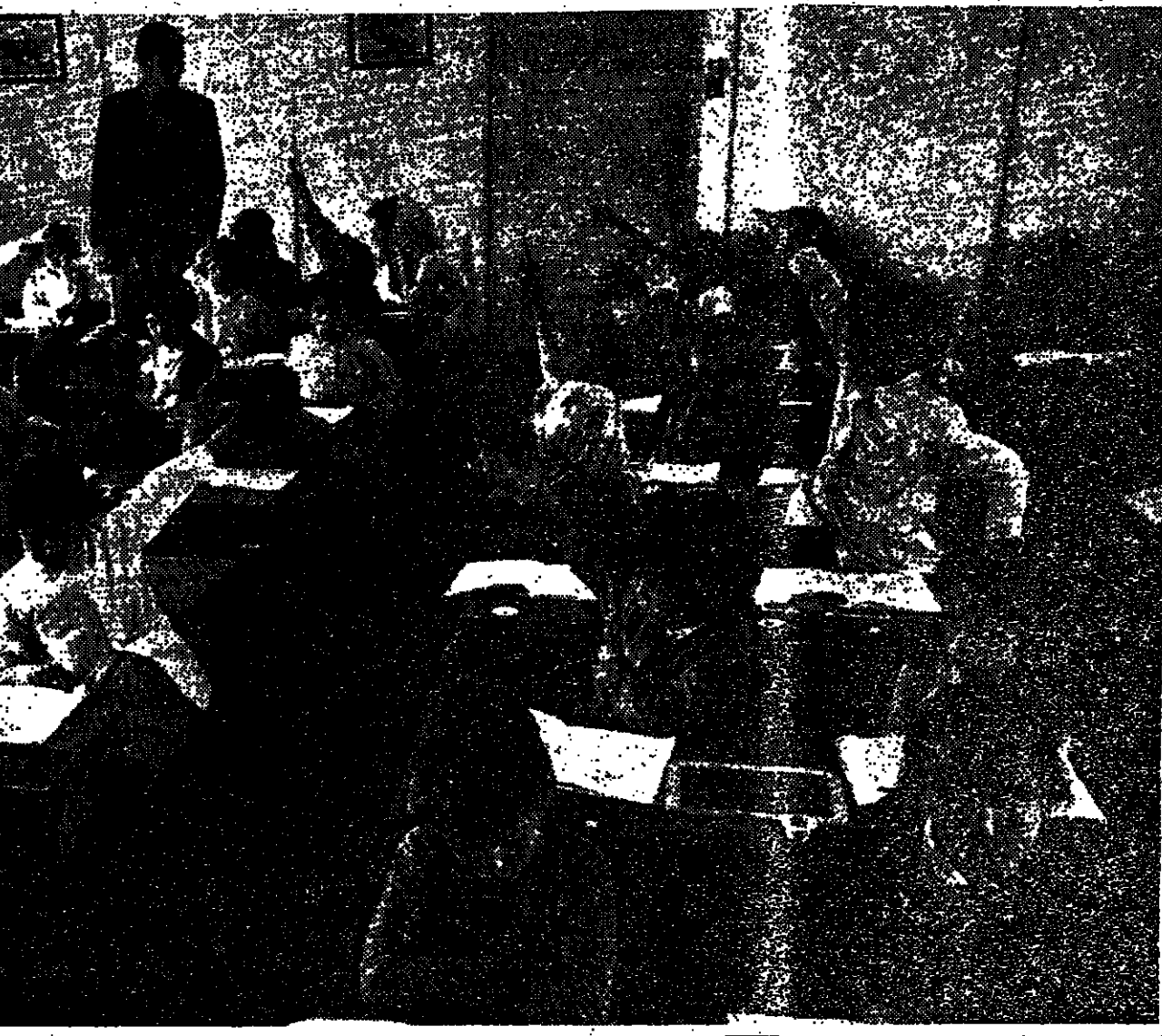
Given those difficult beginnings, the system has made remarkable progress. There are now 61,000 teachers, over three times as many as before and they are almost all Algerian. More than 2,500,000 children now attend school, about 75 per cent of the population of school age compared with 30 per cent under the French. And by giving responsibility for schoolbuilding to local authorities the Government has speeded the process enormously. Half the buildings put up in the country in the past few years have been schools.

The Algerians are understandably proud of figures such as these, but difficulties still remain. The first is the 25 per cent of the population who still do not attend school who should be doing so. Some of them live in remote areas, where the journey is too long for their parents to think it worth while. Others are girls who have reached the age of 10 or 11, and are judged by their parents to have had all the education that a woman needs to see her through life, and others are boys who are taken away from school to help to supplement the family income.

Education planners expect that the proportion attending school will go up to 80 per cent by 1977, and to 85 per cent by 1980, but concede that they are a long way from achieving their goal of basic education for all.

The other major issue is the kind of instruction to be carried out, both in the schools and in higher education. More than most colonial nations the French imposed their own stamp on the education of countries which they occupied. Algerians still remember with bitterness being forced to read from textbooks written in France which began "Our ancestors, the Gauls", and the fact that Arabic was taught only as a foreign language, with fewer people willing to teach it than taught English.

Arabization is thus one of the prime goals of the regime, though carrying it out in full has been delayed by the time it has taken to



Stability now but strains on the way

continued from page 1

of national politics any easier. Meanwhile, president and ministers in office for 10 years or more grow tired and run the risk of an increasing apathy and ennui, however active they try to be.

This is the more important since the regime, like any other, looks for success and men who command sectors of the economy, or main national enterprises are given freedom of manoeuvre as long as they maintain their success rate. The same must be true to some extent of President Boumedienne, as it is for any head of Government, but particularly one whose position has little constitutional framework behind it.

Fortunately, Algeria, as an oil producer, has benefited from the increase the price of oil and will benefit further as sales of liquid gas continue.

Algeria's economic development, to satisfy the maximum number of people must provide for an elite class who enjoys advantages out the reach of most people and at the same time must provide employment, land, or betterment of some kind for a rapidly expanding population.

The language of a regime may be misleading from this point of view. The country has an attachment to Islam, which is important. But if the elite are Muslims, they are devout, and if the regime publicly espouses religious principles, it does not guide its economic policy by their Islamic culture provides a network of cohesion in a society where the top echelons attainable through knowledge and competence the skills of France or the United States. The language of the regime is social and Marxist, or at least Marxist; but the distance between members of Government or top civil servants is wide.

Access to wealth through the Government not through private enterprise, and the system of tied cottage is fully developed. The top civil servant is not a free man and has little free time, but tied cottage is his apartment, car, service, travel, addition to his salary.

The outside world, for so long has ignored Algeria, has at last awoken to the measure of its cess: stable government, economic knowledge which has sprung from a minimum level of education at the time of independence, a coherent and forceful democracy abroad.

It is important not overlook the tensions which must inevitably arise in a country where advancement and wealth are easily attainable in a limited section of the community but where the many are growing number, living on too little land, struggling for education and employment.

The heyday of British industrial growth in the 11 and 1860s preceded both diversity reform and the introduction of nationwide primary education. Algeria have 100,000 university students before 1980.

الشركة الوطنية للألات الميكانيكية SONACOME

When, in August 1967, the Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONACOME) was set up to promote and expand Algeria's engineering sector, the country had no more than a few engineering workshops, poorly equipped with outdated facilities, engaged upon maintenance, repair or assembly work.

Now, in 1974, SONACOME is an industrial group whose importance can be demonstrated by the fact that it has already started up three factories and is building four more.

The company's total investment outlay under the 1969-73 four year plan was 2,500,000,000 dinars. It now employs a work force of 8,500.

The policy followed by SONACOME in creating this production apparatus has been based on the following aims:

- the creation of industrial units linked with the products being manufactured;
- the promotion of engineering by the use and development of all those metal processing techniques (foundrywork, forging, heat treatment, stamping, sundry machining processes) that form the true foundation of any engineering industry.

Intensive training

Aware that the training and vocational demands on engineering workers are far higher than in any other sector of industry, SONACOME is incorporating a training workshop in each of its industrial units. These are to organize courses at which students train on the same machines as those being installed in the factory, producing the same parts as those included in the factory's planned production range, as well as tooling and assembly equipment. The men who are being trained today in a realistic production environment will be tomorrow's toolmakers, fitters and

foremen helping to start up and inject life into factories as yet unbuilt.

Closely integrated production from the very start of the manufacturing cycle

SONACOME's policy has taken the practical form of "integrated production" contracts, a new legal formula intended to ensure the wholehearted cooperation of foreign industrial concerns.

According to this form of contract, the manufacturer is a partner rather than just a supplier, introducing mechanisms for permanent consultation and cooperation between the parties involved. This paves the way for the final, mutual objective: that the product should be manufactured by Algerians.

SONACOME'S industrial interests have now been supplemented by the significant addition of trading activities, since it has been granted a monopoly in the importation of engineering products into Algeria.

SONACOME will not merely purchase vehicles, civil engineering plant and other products. Its objective is to set up a sound distribution and after-sales network, thus propagating its true aims: to promote the expansion and preservation of national engineering assets.

The newly established industrial group is the core of a national engineering industry which, under the current plan, will be supplemented by the building of further large scale factories producing private cars, contractor's plant and small industrial vehicles—all products which will help to develop an Algerian sub-contracting sector.

With this in mind, SONACOME is continuing to seek the cooperation of engineering concerns with highly specialized technical experience which are anxious to assist Algeria in achieving her stated goal: the creation of a nation-wide engineering industry.

En Août 1967, la Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONACOME), a été créée en vue de promouvoir et développer l'industrie mécanique en Algérie. A cette date, la construction mécanique se limitait à quelques ateliers, assurant avec des moyens souvent vétustes, des activités d'entretien de réparation ou d'assemblage.

En 1974, la SONACOME se présente comme un ensemble industriel dont l'importance peut être caractérisée par les données suivantes:

- 3 usines en cours de démarrage
- 4 usines en construction.

L'investissement total engagé dans le cadre du plan quadriennal 1969-1973 a été de 2500 millions de dinars.

L'effectif de la Société est actuellement de 8500.

La politique adoptée par la SONACOME pour la mise en place de cet appareil de production est fondée sur les options suivantes:

Création de complexes industriels liés aux produits à fabriquer.

Promotion de l'industrie mécanique par l'utilisation et le développement de toutes les techniques de transformation des métaux (fondries, forge, traitement thermique, emboutissage, usinage divers). Ces techniques constituent la véritable base de l'industrie mécanique.

Formation intensive des hommes.

La main-d'œuvre employée dans la mécanique doit répondre à des exigences plus rigoureuses du point de vue instruction et niveau professionnel que dans les autres branches de l'industrie. C'est pourquoi la SONACOME a doté chaque complexe d'un atelier-école où les stagiaires, se forment sur des machines identiques à celles qui seront installées dans l'usine, devront réaliser la production: —des pièces du programme de fabrication de l'usine —des outillages, des dispositifs de montage.

Le personnel formé dans une ambiance de pro-

ductivité constituera les équipes d'outilleurs, réglés, agents de maîtrise, qui permettront de démarrer et d'animer les futures usines.

Fabrication à un haut niveau d'intégration dès le démarrage de la production.

La politique suivie par la SONACOME s'est concrétisée par la signature de contrats "produits en mains", formule juridique nouvelle destinée, à lui assurer la collaboration totale des industriels étrangers.

Cette formule contractuelle, en attribuant aux constructeurs un rôle de partenaire pluriannuel celui de simple fournisseur, met en œuvre des mécanismes de concertation et de coopération permanentes entre les parties, permettant ainsi de résoudre les problèmes avec une volonté commune d'atteindre l'objectif final: fabriquer le produit avec un personnel Algérien.

A cette vocation industrielle, est venue s'ajouter la charge importante de l'activité commerciale, par l'attribution du monopole d'importation des produits mécaniques en Algérie.

Cette activité commerciale ne consiste pas simplement dans l'achat de véhicules, matériel de travaux publics ou autres produits. Elle a pour objectif d'implanter un véritable réseau de distribution et d'après-vente, répondant ainsi à la vocation véritable de la SONACOME: assurer le développement et l'entretien du patrimoine mécanique national.

L'ensemble industriel mis en place constitue le noyau de l'industrie mécanique qui sera complétée dans le cadre du plan actuel, par la réalisation d'autres complexes importants: véhicules particuliers, engins de travaux publics et petits véhicules industriels, produits qui permettront le développement de l'industrie nationale de la sous-traitance.

Dans ce but, la SONACOME continue de rechercher la collaboration de constructeurs de haute technicité mais surtout déterminés à lui apporter leur concours pour mener à bien sa mission: créer une industrie mécanique nationale.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PROPER USE OF THE VETO

A triple veto by the United States, Britain and France in the Security Council of the resolution to expel South Africa from the United Nations was right in principle, and, as it happens, it in terms of immediate diplomacy. Those who supported a resolution showed a total misunderstanding of the United Nations function, and would in fact have damaged their own interests if they had succeeded.

Fitness for membership of the United Nations cannot be decided by the Afro-Asian majority or any other majority. It is ready to be expel governments that do so for selected sins those that offend them. But most of them are as guilty of ignoring the charter and breaching the code of human rights as South Africa, though in other ways. But they would be irritated if they were attacked for their own sins against the light. South Africa is, unquestionably, in breach of the charter.

STATISTICS FOR A FALSE DAWN

In its sixth quarterly report the Price Commission says that the rate of price increase in the field under the Commission's direct control has fallen significantly since the turn of a year. That is a significant claim, but it cannot be taken to imply that price inflation is on a downward trend.

The commission's evidence in its internal price index, based on pre-notifications of price increases, has shown a long improvement from the beginning of the year. The rate of increase on an annual basis has fallen from 23 per cent last year (December-February) to 10 per cent in the spring (March-May) and 9 per cent in summer (June-August). Previous experience suggests that movements in the wholesale price index reflect movements in the commission's index after a three-month lag.

Unlike Mr Healey's assertion before the general election that the annual rate of inflation, based on the most recent figures had fallen to 8.4 per cent, the commission's claim is based on any of the recognised official measures of inflation, the retail price index, the wholesale price index or the composite domestic product deflator. It best establishes a pre-

But the whole object of the United Nations is to bring pressure to bear on its members for delinquency. It is a slow process. The larger and stronger the member state, the slower it is. But to try to use the United Nations as a coercive body does not necessarily speed the process up. Sanctions against South Africa, as Rhodesia shows that, are the racial policies of South Africa, abhorrent to decent world opinion as they may be, a threat to international peace within the terms of the charter. The whole purpose of the United Nations is to keep the dialogue going. In the case of South Africa, that dialogue, and the changes wrought in southern Africa by the Portuguese revolution, is now having results. The contrast between the action of the Afro-Asian group in New York, and the reactions in Zambia, Kenya and elsewhere to Mr Botha's and Mr Vorster's speeches on ending discrimination in the Republic could not be more marked. In South Africa itself opposition speakers have

called for action in the breathing-space afforded by the western veto. To have let the resolution through on the other hand would have been as destructive of this new mood, as would have been the snub to South Africa over the Royal Navy's joint manoeuvres so strongly desired by doctrinaires in the Labour Party.

South Africa can see that the tide runs against her. What is now desirable is to work for peaceful change, for early cooperation by the Republic in ending the racial regimes in South West Africa and Rhodesia, and finally for internal changes in the Republic. Patience is needed, but the possibility has at last opened up. To drive South Africa into a fight-to-the-finish posture is to prolong the injustice and finally make bloodshed the only outcome. That is not what the United Nations is for. Unfortunately it is what some influences in the United Nations would prefer. These must be resisted.

economy which has affected the prices of goods which Britain buys from other countries.

Second, it is wrong to suppose that the commission's internal index has much connexion with the behaviour of retail prices, the measure of inflation which matters to most people. The commission monitors the prices of large firms, predominantly those in manufacturing industry. But manufactured goods form a relatively small proportion of the retail price index, under 30 per cent. Other elements in the index, such as services and the price of meals bought and consumed outside the home, are not subject to Price Commission control and are labour-intensive. As wages become the principal motive force in inflation, their prices will rise much more quickly than the price of manufactured goods.

Quite apart from these two vital qualifications which are mentioned in the report, it is unsafe to rely on figures for three monthly periods. Indeed, the report notes that "the future trend of prices will largely be determined by the trend of labour costs". This is the sting in the tail, and a nasty one at that.

BBC coverage of the election

From the General Secretary of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs Sir, It is all very well for Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, to insist on his total opposition to government interference with television, radio or the press. But his astonishing attack on Wednesday on the BBC's general election coverage, following as it does the attacks made during the election campaign by both Mr Harold Wilson and Mr Michael Foot on the pay settlement reached by the BBC and the unions at the beginning of August, must cause serious concern to all those who value the corporation's independence and suspect the motives of some of the leaders of the Labour Party.

The BBC's financial difficulties are well known and it is to a Labour Government which appears to be waging a vendetta against it that it must look for the increase in the licence fee that it so badly needs. No peace-time government has ever interfered with the independence of the broadcasting organizations. This Government has the means to do so and apparently also the will.

The ABS is as concerned as Mr Ron Hayward or anybody else about the BBC's reputation for impartiality: it is on the work of our members that this reputation is built. We reject the accusations of bias made by Mr Hayward and are deeply suspicious of the so-called independent experts on broadcasting who apparently are to examine such evidence as the Labour Party has. This looks to us like a crude attempt at censorship. We hope that men of good will in all parties will resist it.

Yours sincerely,
D. A. HEARN,
General Secretary,
Association of Broadcasting Staffs,
King's Court,
2-16 Goudge Street, W1,
October 31.

Lighting up the Thames

From Sir Peter Studd
Sir, Your thoughtful and forthright leading article about waste of energy (October 24), stresses the need for action as well as exhortation.

I have the honour of presiding over a committee of distinguished Londoners dedicated to rescuing the historic buildings of Thameside from the gloom that envelops them after sunset. The campaign is now fairly generally known as "Light up the Thames". How can we rescue this part of the national and, I agree, urgent need to save energy?

By abandoning the campaign to illuminate Thameside, we could, I am reliably informed, save as much coal as is produced by a single coal-face worker in a year. But we should also have to forgo the pride and inspiration which countless Londoners will derive from seeing London's River come to life after dark.

More important, we should have to forgo the foreign exchange from the thousands of overseas visitors who will not spend their money visiting a gloomy and depressing capital city; this lost foreign exchange, need I emphasize, would pay for perhaps ten or a hundred times as much oil as will be used to light Thameside.

I hope that in our proper pursuit of energy conservation we shall not be "penny-wise and pound foolish". Yours, etc,
PETER STUDD,
2 Dean Bradley Street, SW1,
October 28.

Deprived children

From Dr Michael James
Sir, Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle, addressing the Save the Children Fund annual meeting (October 29), reflected genuine public concern about the deprivation and neglect suffered by many children. You report her as calling for a new body "... to influence public opinion in the hope that what is already known will be more widely applied, and that an impetus will be given to a quest for new knowledge. It would also monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of new approaches and initiatives in promoting social education".

The Social Science Research Council is already closely concerned with this tragic and intractable problem. We are organizing a wide-ranging programme of research, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Security, on the transmission of deprivation from generation to generation and how this cycle may be broken. It started this year and so far includes nine studies: covering aspects of family finance, housing, juvenile crime and single-parent families.

The programme is not yet complete; it is intended to be practically oriented and to consist of studies in depth. The results will be widely publicized so that the facts about deprivation will be available to legislators, social workers, the media and the public; that is, to all who may be agents for improving the situation.

An initial survey on existing research on deprivation is being produced by Professor Michael Rutter of the Institute of Psychiatry and publication is expected early next year. The Council has also sponsored a detailed study on pre-school education, in the home as well as nursery classes and playgroups; this will be available shortly.

Of course we recognize that this is a vast and complex problem; and the solution lies in many hands. Our contribution can only be to provide knowledge on which others may act; but we are putting effort into making this contribution and hope that it will have practical results.

I am, Sir, etc,
MICHAEL JAMES,
Secretary, Social Science Research Council,
State House, High Holborn, WC1,
October 30.

Arguments on a Welsh Parliament

From Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour MP for Bedwelly
Sir, Gwynfor Evans's letter (October 26) "Case for a Welsh Parliament" was of itself worthy of reply but only proved to be a trailer for Lord Chalfont's explanation of "What the Welsh Nationalists Really Want" (October 28) perhaps I could respond to both of my compatriots.

Both Mr Evans and Lord Chalfont agree that there must be a Welsh Parliament because Wales is a Nation, because the Scots will have one, because a number of Welsh public bodies want one and because without one the Welsh will have no power to "come to grips with their most pressing problems" or "release energies which would help Wales to realize her immense possibilities".

Few of the Welsh people on whose behalf Gwynfor and Alan so freely proclaim seem to agree with them: in 1970 Plaid Cymru received 11.5 per cent of the Welsh vote and lost 25 out of 36 seats. In February, 1974, they got 10.8 per cent and lost 26 seats and in the recent General Election 10.7 per cent and lost 26 seats. What ever these results prove they do not show the Welsh are in any sense a Welsh Parliament or a demand for "parity" with Scotland or a fundamental lack of confidence in the ability of current democratic machinery to deal with pressing problems or facilitate the release of energies.

That we not encourage complacency and there is obviously demand for many changes but, in Wales at least, that appears not to include the birth of a Parliament. There are many reasons for this. There are obvious and relevant to the opinion of an overwhelming majority of Welshmen and women that the power and effectiveness of a Parliament are much more important than its address.

As incredible as it may seem to Mr Evans and Lord Chalfont the Welsh people do not seem to feel that it is necessary to have a Parliament in order to be a Nation any more than they feel it necessary to speak Welsh in order to be Welsh. This is not because the Welsh are congenitally subservient — no one could call us that — but because we do not feel the need for new con-

stitutional clothing at this time in our history — especially when it might insulate us against our fellow workers and citizens in the rest of Britain.

The immensity of opposition to separatism of any form constitutes a feeling of national community among most of the Welsh people. Obviously this feeling goes well beyond election results but there is one direct threat to it and that is the emergence of the Welsh language as a political issue. Lord Chalfont minimizes and Mr Evans maximizes the importance of the language as the source of national identity and aspiration.

The sad truth is that the linguistic elitism of Nationalist zealots has given Wales its most important and intractable modern social and educational division. Where they have taken control of parts of the broadcasting media and islands of government and education they impose a total proscription on the English language.

Utilization of the fourth television channel for Welsh language programmes as the Welsh Labour Party (and latterly Gwynfor Evans) has advised may ease some of the problems. But it will give little comfort to English speaking primary school children in parts of North Wales whose teachers refuse to speak to them in English or monoglot local government representatives in those areas. They do not understand the proceedings or the minutes of their councils because they are now conducted and printed only in Welsh.

Complaints about this ominous development bring me taunts of "brat" (traveller) but the real language is controlled by the language dictators. They are fracturing the Welsh community, turning the non-Welsh speaking into anti Welsh speaking and making many bi-lingual Welshmen fearful for the future of the language and the Nation.

If this tragic and destructive process is not halted we may one day see a Welsh Parliament with all the trappings of government but without the basic essential of democracy — a people at peace with one another.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL KINNOCK,
House of Commons,
October 28.

Use of fireworks

From Mr D. A. S. Little
Sir, The article by Mr Andrew Faulds on fireworks, which you published today, treats the subject at the highest level and in a dispassionate way which has become accepted practice for many who share his views.

No one will dispute that safety is the goal of all concerned — from the manufacturers, through the authorities, to the individual parent. For many years past there has been increasing cooperation in the development of a series of fireworks which have reached every school in the country and every shop where fireworks are sold. Its growing success is reflected in the accident figures which, despite what Mr Faulds says, show a generally downward trend and which in 1973 were 6 per cent lower than in the previous year.

He chooses to emphasize the serious accidents as if they were the majority whereas the truth is that almost nine-tenths of firework accidents are minor ones. And although it may not be of comfort to remember that there are about 1,400 injuries in the home for each accident with fireworks, it does help to restore the sense of proportion and to encourage responsible action.

On the assumption that each firework accident is caused by one firework, about 150,000 firework accidents will safely be lit this November the Fifth.

What is most revealing in Mr Faulds's article is his despairing (or perhaps, contemptuous) view of the ability to control their children. He wants only to save them from "unpleasantness" in exercising their authority. Contrast this feebleness with Lord Windlesham's robust statement in 1970 when, as Minister of State at the Home Office, he said: "What is needed is a reader and more effective acceptance by parents and other adults of their own responsibilities for ensuring that fireworks, which are not in themselves intrinsically dangerous, are safely handled".

A ban on retail sales is glibly advanced as a solution to the

problem. The goods now available over the counter are made to the highest standards, under regulations laid down by governmental experts. They carry precise instructions. They satisfy an unending demand. Their disappearance could give rise to a very great risk of illicit backyard manufacture or of home-made fireworks of a lethal kind.

In Italy, for example, recent experience has shown this danger to be a real one. And in the USA, where sales are banned only in certain states, there is a recognized "illegal movement of fireworks from the 'eyes' to the 'noes' to meet the persistent demand. But the "reformers", reluctant to accept the logic of the situation, ignore it.

Mr Faulds makes a common error when he links fireworks exclusively with the Gunpowder Plot. They have formed part of countless entertainments and celebrations which have nothing to do with Guy Fawkes. They are a reflection of man's love of beauty and excitement, and letting them off safely is part of the excitement. The "reformers" would do well to remember this basic element in human nature before they try to turn us and our children into dull, dull, dull people.

Perhaps the best answer to Mr Faulds and his fellow-campaigners was, ironically, published by you alongside his article. May I quote Mr Bernard Levin? "... If we ever give our government the power to forbid us to buy gewgaws, or to forbid manufacturers to make them or retailers to sell them, we shall not be able to stop the same government forbidding us to say what we like, vote as we like, travel where we like, or strike when we like, and a government which takes the first power will inevitably take the rest".

Yours faithfully,
D. A. S. LITTLE,
President, Firework Makers' Guild,
Paine-Walker Ltd,
High Post, Salisbury,
Wiltshire,
October 30.

Sex education

From Lady Tewson
Sir, Ronald Butt once again criticizes the Family Planning Association (October 24), its role in sex education and the actions of its Chief Medical Officer.

We accept that some people think that sex education increases precocious sexual behaviour. This argument assumes that young people will not find out about sexual behaviour unless they are told. We know from the experience gained through running our clinics throughout Great Britain that 95 per cent of the young people seeking help are already sexually active and therefore at risk.

In an age which allows all forms of entertainment and the mass media to dilute by showing and distorting in almost all aspects of sexual behaviour, it is a strange irony indeed that honest efforts to supply responsible help to young people runs into such opposition.

Everyone makes their own decisions about their sexual lives; the question is whether such decisions should be made in ignorance or on the basis of knowledge. In all other areas of education the pupil who seeks information and guidance is welcomed and encouraged. Only in the realm of sex education do some people maintain that ignorance is bliss. The FPA does not share this view, but believes that ignorance is the root cause of most unwanted pregnancies, abortions and "shot-gun" marriages.

Our Statement on Sex Education was sent to Mr Butt along with our annual report, from which he quotes. He should, therefore, be aware that the FPA is concentrating on the provision of courses in sex education and personal relationships for professional teachers to

enable them to deal with the questions and problems raised by their pupils and help them adopt a responsible attitude.

Mr Butt has a splendid opportunity to become fully at fault with our community sex education project "Grapevine" if he would care to watch the BBC Open Door programme (Friday, November 24). Its original showing was warmly received by all who have to work with young people in the community.

Finally, the letter published in the *British Medical Journal* recently, which called for "a widening of the range of those empowered to dispense oral contraceptives to include state registered nurses, midwives and health visitors" was, in fact, signed by 22 eminent professors and other doctors influential in the world of academic and clinical medicine.

Yours faithfully,
FLORENCE E. TEWSON,
Chairman,
The Family Planning Association,
Margaret Fyke House,
27-35 Mortimer Street, W1,
October 29.

When a jury disagrees

From Dr Paul Hammett Le Brun
Sir, It is monstrous, in this day and age, that a person should be subjected to the ordeal of a retrial, in the event of a jury failing to agree upon a verdict.

Surely, when consensus fails, the prisoner should be presumed innocent and discharged.
Yours faithfully,
P. HAMMETT LE BRUN,
Hillsborough,
2 Clarkson Road,
Wednesday,
October 24.

Colour bar in a club

From Mr Angus Maude, Conservative MP for Stratford-on-Avon
Sir, I think it is necessary that Professor S. C. Thakur's letter (October 19) should be answered by someone who, while believing him to be wholly wrong in his conclusions, can at least sympathize with his feelings.

There are really two issues here. The first is that Professor Thakur, like so many intellectuals, not only believes that non-intellectuals ought to have the same liberal instincts as himself but demands that he law as if they had. He is not only unrealistic but illogical.

He says, quite rightly, that if as a member of a minority group he dislikes the way the majority behave, he has the recourse of going elsewhere. Yet he still believes that he has the right to require the Government to compel the majority to behave in the way the minority wants.

Although many may think it so, this is not in itself an outrageous demand. There are certain fundamental rights that ought to be enforced for the protection of minorities. But the right to force their way, with the backing of the law, into the private social institutions of the majority simply does not — and ought not to — exist.

Professor Thakur must not generalize from the constitution of what he calls the "staff club" at his university. He would presumably not demand the admission of communists to the Carlton Club or conscientious objectors to the Guards Club. Obviously the conflicts here are more extreme than those which should arise from differences in the colour of people's skins: but cultural affinities, whether in the Athenaeum or in a working men's club, are an essential element of social intercourse and organization, which must always be selective.

Finally, may I suggest a practical solution to the problem? There is absolutely nothing to prevent those who feel so strongly about the House of Lords decision from starting a fund to set up a chain of multi-racial working men's clubs with rules drafted by themselves. This would surely be a more liberal gesture than an authoritarian attempt to change by law the social mores of the indigenous majority in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS MAUDE,
House of Commons.

Secrecy of the ballot

From Professor Geoffrey Hand
Sir, Your correspondents might care to note the decision of the Irish Supreme Court in *McMahon v Attorney General* (1972) IR 69. There the court had to consider the provisions of the Irish legislation which in effect perpetuated the Ballot Act, 1872, in the light of the Irish constitutional guarantee that "the voting shall be by secret ballot". A number of United States cases of relevance were considered.

In the words of O'Daigh, C.J., delivering the majority judgment, "a voting system which permits a state official to note the number of the ballot paper of every voter is, in the state, and which requires this information to be stored for a full year after the poll of itself offends against the substance of the declaration that voting shall be by secret ballot". Though subjects of the United Kingdom have no such constitutional guarantees to which they can appeal, this judgment from so closely related a jurisdiction surely adds weight to the misgivings which have been expressed in your columns.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY HAND, Dean,
Faculty of Law,
University College, Dublin,
Belfield, Dublin 4,
October 25.

Alexandra Palace organ

From Mr Clive Wolfe and others
Sir, We view with concern the failure of the Greater London Council, as trustees of the Alexandra Palace, to accept a recent generous offer by organ builder Henry Willis IV to donate ownership of his grand father's organ masterpiece back to them, the body from which he bought the neglected instrument three years ago.

The Willis organ, considered to be the finest concert organ in the world (and the Palace's finest treasure), was put out of action during the last war. None of the compensation received was employed for its restoration. When the GLC sold the instrument in 1971, despite a public outcry, the sum needed for restoration was in the region of £70,000. Now the sum is well over £100,000 and, like all prices nowadays, rising fast. It is a large sum of money, but a small price for such a superb instrument. Were it a Rubens (or even a Vermeer) which needed rescuing, there would surely be no need to argue the case — yet the artistic values are comparable.

Next May the GLC will be celebrating the Palace's centenary. Henry Willis is prepared to restore part of the organ to playing condition for this occasion, and complete the work in 1976. If the organ's restoration is not undertaken now, it is likely never to be attempted again, and we shall have lost yet another valuable and unique part of our cultural heritage.

We the undersigned, on behalf of not only the Alexandra Palace Action Group and the Alexandra Palace Arts Society, but also the ever-growing number of signatories to a petition for the organ's restoration (over 4,500 to date) urge the GLC to do all in its considerable power to have the instrument restored without any further delay.

Yours faithfully,
Clive Wolfe (chairman), Arthur Bliss, Yehudi Menuhin, Norman Del Mar, Charles Mackerras, Joyce Butler, George Thalben-Bell, Somers, Hugh Casson, Manoug Parikian, Arthur C. Clarke, Felix Abrahamian,
20 Lansdowne Road,
Muswell Hill, N10,
October 29.

WHEN A SCHOOL CAN DO NO MORE

Problems of discipline in school, to which both the major teachers' unions have drawn attention, have no single cause, and no simple change of policy can remove them. It is the perience of many teachers that discipline is deteriorating. Dreary classrooms, the shortage of teachers, the earlier physical maturity of children, the raising of the school-leaving age and other changes in social attitudes play their part. It is usually a small proportion of all the children in a school who contrive to create an atmosphere where study is impossible and violence not uncommon even towards teachers. In a private school there is little difficulty about removing an unmanageable individual for the sake of the school community as a whole, but in a state system it is obliged to do what it can with even the wildest child.

It is, of course, possible for a state school to suspend a pupil, but it must continue the education statutorily laid down for him somewhere in the system, and a headmaster makes himself unpopular by continually passing on his failures to his colleagues. Sometimes the process can be

worth while for the rebel as well as for those who are rid of him. He may fit better into the particular atmosphere of another school or simply be less formidable unsustained by his own crowd of friends. But the benefits of moving pupils around among ordinary schools are limited.

The possibility of providing special establishments for hard cases has not been fully explored. The Inner London Education Authority began a few years ago to set up centres where particularly difficult children could be taken in hand. Small groups of about a dozen children attend them for periods of a few months, and often apparently grow more amenable under the influence of individual attention and child psychology. But the initiative is little more than an experiment, and one that would be extremely expensive to set up on a large scale. It might only be appropriate in large cities where the problem is most acute and the number of children concerned is substantial.

Another solution, widely adopted in all too many cases, is for the child to play truant and the school and local authority to acquiesce with secret

feelings of relief. Many teachers in any case have some sympathy for older children who until the law was changed would have been free to leave school but now are compelled to stay for an extra year. In the last months of their school careers there is little hope that the environment which has failed for so long will suddenly work a transformation on them, while they can make the classroom intolerable for everyone else.

This is a somewhat dishonest way out, however: if it really is the case that some pupils not yet sixteen are past the school's powers to amend, then there should be a means of openly releasing them. It may be argued that the prospect of liberty would lead children to greater lengths than ever to attain it, but if the process was made a difficult one, only to be brought into play once the incompatibility of pupil and school had been thoroughly demonstrated, then the danger would be slight. It is important, however, that any young people thus thrust early into the world should receive special encouragement and assistance towards finding their feet.

by the county council, but the Duchy — in the name of Prince Charles — has (incomprehensibly) objected to a number of these registrations, even on land which in 1957 it had agreed was common: and in one case it has done nothing to stop a Duchy tenant from enclosing 40 acres of registered common land, in spite of strong public protest, and although a Duchy official has admitted (in writing) that the tenant has "committed an illegal act" and that "the Duchy is perfectly aware that no fencing may be carried out on land which has been registered as common or which is in dispute". It may remain "in dispute" for a long time; we are told that the Commons Commissioner may not be coming our way for years.

The county council will do nothing unless the Duchy withdraws its objection to the registration, and the commissioners fear the cost of taking legal proceedings. So the admittedly unlawful fencing, granted as usual by the Ministry of Agriculture, has remained up for nearly a year, creating a very bad precedent and example, which may be followed by others with designs on Dartmoor's dwindling reserves of common land.

Many people believe that if Prince Charles were himself aware of the facts of this case, the illegal fencing would very soon be removed.

Yours faithfully,
SYLVIA SAYER,
Canon,
Widcombe-in-the-Moor,
Devon.
October 18.

Piccadilly Circus

From Mr Ed Berman
Sir, Your recent leader "Blight in the West End" cast the Save Cadell Campaign as inevitable and intransigent opponents of public zoning. There are hundreds if not thousands of similar groups around a country desperately trying to contribute positively to the improvement of society and the environment. It is a disservice to discount these groups as professional "antis". Initially, the GLC Planning Committee on October 21 voted to adopt totally different planning briefs from the one preferred by Westminster Council. This brief, Option with modifications, is precisely the one we have been campaigning for, the grounds that it was the least harmful to the character of Piccadilly, but we feel that it does not go far enough in its safeguards.

The basis of our argument with Westminster Council is that whilst we agree that Piccadilly Circus must be cleaned up as soon as possible, we would dispute that you have to knock all down as a first step. Furthermore, by granting outline planning permission in the present inomic climate you are actually laying improvement of the Circus, which it is unlikely that any of these redevelopment schemes can be achieved. Rehabilitation of the existing fabric is the quickest, wisest, and most economic course of action.

We are not inevitably opposed to anything being done in the Circus. From our 15 research papers and vindication by the GLC point to a constructive position.

Westminster Council have chosen not to listen because they have other matters than the improvement of the Circus to keep in mind.

Yours faithfully,
ED BERMAN, Chairman,
Save Piccadilly Campaign,
9 Rupert Street, W1,
October 24.

Enclosures on Dartmoor

From Lady Sayer
Sir, "It is better to be in the hand of princes than in the hand of lawyers" wrote an eminent lawyer in 1880, and we may well think that if the rights of the commoners on Dartmoor had been passed to any lesser subject than the Duke of Cornwall, there would be now little or nothing to save. That may indeed be so, but in Dartmoor's past history there have been periods when the Duchy has allowed "improvers" to enclose large areas of the central commons, thus seriously interfering with the rights of ordinary commoners, who did not know how to prevent it.

However, when the Dartmoor Preservation Association gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Common Land in 1957 the Association was able to say that the Duchy attitude to enclosing had changed, and that in a recent case of illegal enclosure immediate action was taken by the Duchy land steward to get the fences removed.

Unfortunately, things do not look as reassuring now. Under the Commons Registration Act, 1965, much Duchy common land on Dartmoor has been duly registered as such

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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LAING
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BUILDING
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ENGINEERINGCBI to consider
setting up
pay guidelines
for employers

Malcolm Brown, one of the Confederation of British Industry's leading spokesmen, is to hold a special meeting on Monday to explore the question of industry setting independent pay guidelines for employers.

The issue will probably be a main item on the agenda at the members' meeting of the confederation's grand council.

The first indication that the confederation was about to enter into what is bound to be a controversial task was given by Mr. Adamson, director-general of the CBI, at a conference yesterday.

Mr. Adamson said the CBI was giving serious thought to setting up independent guidelines.

It is understood that the decision to investigate such a project was taken at a meeting of the employment policy committee on October 22 at which the implications of the election were discussed.

The special meeting of the committee called for Monday will examine the plan in detail, it is being stressed yesterday that the whole project is very preliminary.

Any attempt to establish CBI guidelines is bound to be controversial because it will affect again on the quality of the guidelines set out on wages in the social contract. The CBI made no secret that it thinks the social contract guidelines

too loose to be of any significant practical value.

The decision to investigate independent guidelines confirms that employers feel there is little realistic hope of getting any amendment of the relevant paragraphs in the social contract.

But by laying down their own parameters on pay to guide management the employers may be hoping to force the TUC into a dialogue on the issue in some such forum as the National Economic Development Council.

Commenting on the possibility of CBI guidelines Mr. Adamson said they would be an alternative to full acceptance of the social contract, a statutory incomes policy, or discussions with the TUC on tightening up their guidelines.

"Certainly there is no room for any real increase in incomes," he said.

In working out its own proposals, the CBI could reflect some of the areas dealt with by the TUC. They would have to concentrate on the issues of productivity and unit costs and link these to increases in pay.

Mr. Adamson repeated the CBI view that the social contract was inflationary and "more likely to kill the patient than cure him."

There was no reason why the CBI should embrace the contract, which had been framed without any reference to it. "But there is a need for us to try our own way."

Gilts fall
sharply again
as market
weakens

By Jim Congdon

Prices of gilt-edged securities fell sharply again yesterday, and are now at all-time lows. Short-dated stocks, which have so far been relatively immune to the weakness at the longer end, also moved lower.

Until now, the yield curve has steepened sharply, with "longs" showing much higher yields than "shorts". But the picture showing by "shorts" yesterday suggests that the steepening of the yield curve may now be coming to an end.

It is generally considered that high yields at the longer end—with War Loan 3½ per cent now giving an all-time record yield of 16.986 per cent—will discourage the Government from trying to finance its borrowing requirement by gilt sales in this part of the market.

It is widely believed, therefore, that gilt sales will be concentrated in "shorts", which should depress prices, hence as well. The switching from "longs" to "shorts" which has characterized the market in recent weeks may now be giving way to weakness in all sections.

The Government's nationalization plans and concern over the growth of public expenditure are particular factors unsettling the market, but the overriding anxiety continues to be inflation.

Mr. Healey's statements that the Budget will be inflationary have been disturbing sentiment for some time, but speculation about the size of the reflection stimulus has increased recently and added to the general dependency.

Persistent selling: Another reason of persistent selling in the gilt-edged market is a further ½ of a point of short-dated issues and up to 1½ of the longer. Equities here and almost all sectors fell back, although the tone improved in the final hour. The FT index dipped through the 200 mark and closed at 197.6, a net 4.9 down.

Financial Editor, page 19

BOC will
appeal
against US
Airco rule

By Adrienne Gleeson

British Oxygen is to appeal immediately against the ruling of Judge Ernest Barnes, of the Federal Trade Commission, that it must divest itself of the 35 per cent stake in the American industrial and medical gas producer Airco, which it bought last December.

Mr. Leslie Smith, BOC's chairman, said yesterday that the group was "very firm" in its intention to appeal, and would if necessary fight the case up to and through the Supreme Court. He was, he said, "confident we are going to win."

The judge's ruling, which has been reached after eight months of consideration during most of which BOC has been subject to a restraining order, and to a preliminary injunction, requiring it to maintain Airco as a separate company, was given on the ground that the link between the two companies might substantially lessen competition in the United States markets for industrial gases and inhalation, anaesthetic and therapy equipment.

In the first of these markets, which is by far the most important for both BOC and Airco, the judge's ruling was based upon a belief not that existing, but that potential competition was endangered by the BOC share stake.

Financial Editor, page 19

Forward sugar price reaches fresh
peak in London trading

By John Woodland

Sugar for delivery in December topped the £500 a long ton mark for the first time in London yesterday. It jumped £71 to £561 after trading up to £566 a ton.

In a month, the price has leapt £205, while a year ago the actual price was £105 a ton. A new peak was also seen in the London daily price with a rise of £20 to £460 a ton, making a gain of £100 a ton in October.

There was no fresh news to account for yesterday's upsurge, which continues to reflect the severe shortage of sugar coupled with the growth in consumption and poor crop prospects in both beet and cane growing areas.

However, confirmation that the European harvest is suffering from bad weather came when a spokesman for Chambre Agricole du Nord said in Lille that the rain continued seriously to affect the beet crop. Some 90 per cent, he said, was still in the ground.

Meanwhile, a French trade house said it sold one cargo (about 12,000 tons) of bulk raws to Morocco for December arrival at the high price of \$1,108 (almost £500) a ton.

Hugh Clayton writes: The Government cut through its own price controls yesterday to allow sugar refiners an immediate rise in wholesale prices. This will mean that shops will increase the price of a two-pound bag of sugar by about 5p to a minimum of 18½p before Christmas.

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said in a written Commons answer that all bulk distributors would be able to raise wholesale prices from between £126 and £145 a ton to about £190.

This would enable cane refiners to cover the rise from £82 to £140 on raw Commonweath supplies agreed this week by Mr. Peart, Minister of Agriculture.

Retailers said last night that Mrs Williams's announcement might encourage a new wave of hoarding by consumers eager to beat the price rise.

Mrs Williams added in her reply to Mr. Mike Thomas, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, that cane refiners would be exempt from the statutory duty of a month in claims for price rises filed with the Price Commission.

She added that an equalization scheme would start next week "to avoid distortion of competition in the food industry and inequity between different groups of consumers."

The scheme, to be administered by the Sugar Board, will ensure that although refiners and beet processors charge customers the same, returns to refiners will be higher than to processors.

This is because only refiners and not processors of home-grown beet will face the price rise on Commonwealth cane supplies.

Printers
fear paper
famine
by 1980s

By Edward Townsend

Fears that the paper shortage in the United Kingdom will reach famine proportions by the 1980s have been heightened by reports from printers that papermakers' stocks of printing and writing paper are lower than at any time in 10 years.

The British Printing Industries Federation has warned its 4,000 members that stocks of these grades of paper "must be close to the minimum needed to keep deliveries running smoothly."

It says that as papermaking capacity in the United Kingdom is not being expanded significantly, supplies from overseas—which will remain expensive and difficult to obtain—are likely to assume great importance to printers, unless there is a marked fall in consumption.

The federation points out that papermakers' high profits, particularly in countries where price controls are not operated, could encourage them to expand production but that this would be unlikely to have a major impact on international paper-making capacity before 1977.

In the first half of this year, Britain imported 186,772 tonnes of printing and writing paper, almost 40 per cent up on the 133,544 tonnes of imports in the same period of 1973. Imports of coated papers rose by 36 per cent.

The printers' concern follows warnings issued recently by the Periodical Publishers Association that the danger of magazines closing had been increased by the shortage of paper.

In its latest economic trends bulletin, the printing federation says that the rise in paper prices has added 17.18 per cent to the average printer's outgoings in the past year.

The price of paper is now 50 per cent higher than a year ago while papermaking materials have risen by 55 per cent.

Meanwhile, the federation has told the Government that many of the country's small or medium-sized family printing concerns could be put out of business if they are forced by the proposed wealth tax to sell assets to meet tax liabilities.

Australia is willing
to sell its uranium

From Herbert Mischel
Melbourne, Oct 31

An announcement setting out Australia's new policy on uranium was issued today by Mr. Rex Connor, Minister for Minerals and Energy. Mr. Connor said Australia would be a willing seller of uranium in future.

He spoke only a few hours after Mr. Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan, arrived in Canberra for talks on minerals and energy.

Mr. Connor said that although approved Japanese contracts for the first deliveries of Australian uranium oxide by 1977, the first output from the proposed new treatment plant is not expected until 1978. However, Japan would be supplied with uranium oxide from Australia's existing stockpile.

Mr. Connor spoke of potential world shortages of uranium and said the knowledge of these merging shortages had caused

the large energy-consuming nations to scour the world for supplies.

This same knowledge had brought an end to the era of cheap uranium. He went on: "Our policy is to treat and fabricate Australia's minerals in Australia to the greatest practicable extent. The time necessary to bring the new treatment plant into operation will enable full consideration of the technology to be used in uranium enrichment, plant to be built in Australia to upgrade the value of Australia's uranium exports."

"In particular we will ensure that our major trading partners, Japan, Italy and West Germany, obtain an equitable share of the uranium we have for export. We will also take into account the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons."

The minister added that successful uranium exploration companies would get 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of uranium oxide by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

Iranian-W German
pellet plant deal

Tehran, Oct 31.—Iran and West Germany will build a \$40m iron oxide pellet-making plant at Ahwaz, southern Iran, the government-owned Pars News Agency reports.

An agreement between the National Iranian Steel Industries and Lurgi Chemie und Hüttenindustrie of Frankfurt said the plant would produce 5,000,000 tons of pellets annually.

The pellets would feed several direct reduction plants under construction at Ahwaz, the agency said.—Reuters.

Fresh rise
sought
for cement

The Cement Makers Federation, which represents the six major Portland cement manufacturers, said yesterday that it is to ask the Price Commission for increases of between about 5 per cent and 9 per cent.

The companies—Associated Portland, Tunnel, Rugby, Abertawe, Kewton and Ribblesdale—want the increases to take effect from December 2.

If allowed this will be the third price rise in the industry within seven months, bringing the average for the year to around 33 per cent.

The cumulative size of the increases this year is likely to anger the building and civil engineering industries, which have been extremely disturbed in the past few years at the rate at which cement prices have been increasing.

Copper market has
more settled day

After Wednesday's hectic trading the London Metal Exchange copper market had a much more sedate time yesterday. Prices edged higher with cash wire bars gaining £7 to £503 a tonne, while the three-month forward position added £5 to £521.50. In after-hours dealings, the latter gained another £5.

Two groups bidding for
Australian Estates

By Peter Walwright

Two potential bidders are understood to be wooing Australian Estates, which mills sugar and grows cane in Queensland, sells wool and runs cattle and sheep stations both in Queensland and New South Wales. Sir Denys Lawson, former Lord Mayor of the City of London, stepped down as chairman in a series of resignations from his financial empire in August and left the board the following month.

He was succeeded by Sir Charles Johnston, who was High Commissioner in Australia from 1965 to 1971. Sir Charles is at present in Australia but plans to return next week. He is known to be thinking hard about moving the group's domicile from Britain to Australia.

The two companies seeking the blessing of Australian Estates are North Broken Hill and Colonial Sugar Refining. Sugar is Australian Estates' biggest single profit earner.

Apart from sugar refining, Colonial is also in chemicals and building materials, ready mixed concrete, quarrying, iron ore at Mount Newman, alumina and mining exploration.

But it is believed that North Broken Hill is ahead in the race for an accepted bid. It is a leading group in lead, silver and zinc mining and selling and has an agricultural property in Queensland.

Negotiations by both companies with Australian Estates have been going on for at least a month, and a bid of up to £3 a share for the ordinary voting securities is suggested. They have shared a new 170p. They have come up from 100p this year and at one time touched 190p. The new voting "A" have risen from 80p to 120p. A 300p bid extended to both share classes would value the group at nearly £300m.

The Lawson empire still seems to have the key shareholdings. Three Lawson investment trusts, themselves being reorganized by merchant bankers Hill Samuel, were shown as holders of nearly a fifth of the voting shares in the last accounts. They are British Isles & General, Nelson Financial, and Sterling & Dollar Areas.

But the new chairman told the annual meeting in January that Mr. Rupert Murdoch's News International had bought a fifth of the non-voting shares and 2 per cent of the voting capital.

£6.6m loss
by Jessel
subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

Jessel Properties, the South African property and real estate arm of Jessel Securities, yesterday reported a pre-tax loss of 10.6m rand (£6.6m) for the 16 months to the end of June, as against a profit of 3.9m rand for the previous 12 months. Operating losses amounted to 4.9m rand, while underprovisions for development expenditure were 5.7m rand.

Jessel Properties, which is controlled by Jessel Securities and its associate London Australian & General has been experiencing severe liquidity problems.

The group's shares were suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange at the end of September, when its wholly-owned subsidiary, Corlett Drive, involved in the development of residential townships, was placed under judicial management.

This event, according to yesterday's provisional statement, had delayed publication of the group's annual accounts, now due to be presented during November.

Yesterday's statement showed debt increased by 10.5m rand to 48.9m rand with equity and reserves down by 10.8m rand to 23.7m rand.

Major causes of this deterioration were the need for increased provisions, under capitalization, continued over trading and a shortfall in the inflow from sales and debtors as against the group's budget.

State breweries
fetch over £7m

The state-owned Carlisle brewery, public houses and other property have been sold for £7,035,775, a Home Office report discloses.

Disposal of the property began after the passing of the Licensing (Abolition of State Management) Act in 1971, concerning the Carlisle, Great Green and Cromarty areas, introduced in 1916 to curb drunkenness among munitions factory workers.

The Carlisle brewery was sold by private treaty to T. and R. Theakston, brewers, of Masham, near Ripon.

The larger public houses, hotels and off licences were sold by public tender and the 34 remaining public houses and private property were sold to sitting tenants.

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS LIMITED

Issued Capital . . . £2,718,032 in 10p shares

Secretaries and Agents.
Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

	Year Ended	
	31.3.74	31.3.73
Profit after tax and adjustments	£ 34,158*	£261,194
Transfer from General Reserve	£175,000	—
Dividend for year (0.819p per share)	<u>£222,607</u>	<u>£285,393</u>

**Excluding unremitted rupee profits earned in India*

CROPS

Tea—Kg.	11,083,895	11,638,100
Rubber—Kg.	6,783,400	6,094,000

PLANTED ACREAGE

Tea and Rubber—40,471 acres

Annual General Meeting—22nd November 1974

INTERIM STATEMENT

FEDEX
ANIMAL FEEDS
PIG PRODUCTIONFEDEX LIMITED
AGRICULTURAL
EQUIPMENT
MANUFACTURERSGroup Interim Report for the six
months ended 30th June 1974

	£000	1974	1973
Profit before Taxation	304	207	
Estimated Taxation	158	91	
Minority Interests	18	8	
Applicable to Feedex	128	108	

Notes 1) Taxation has been estimated at 52% (1973—45%)

2) An Interim dividend of 4.85p (1973—3.675p) per share has been declared. Present limitations will not allow any increase in the final dividend. It is proposed to allow scrip to be taken in place of the cash dividend.

Wages surge 'may reverse slowing price trend'

With less than two weeks to go before the unveiling of the Stage Four price controls, Sir Arthur Cockfield, chairman of the Price Commission, has given a warning that the present slowing down of inflation could be quickly reversed if large pay rises are given.

Sir Arthur, who has for the first time included in the commission's regular quarterly report, a blunt warning that large wage settlements pose the most serious threat in the fight against inflation.

The commission report, the sixth in the series, covers the quarter ended August 31 and shows that the commission's own index of price rises has fallen from an annual rate last winter of 23 per cent to 9½ per cent during the summer.

The commission states that for the first time the situation revealed by its index, which is based mainly on the price of manufactured goods, is an encouraging one. The report adds, however, that it is important not to be misled by this.

"The future trend of costs will largely be determined by the trend of labour costs," Sir Arthur says.

He has consistently adopted a low-profile approach by his remarks in the commission report given ammunition to those who feel that a statutory prices policy is necessary.

The report will consequently be seen as a warning of how important the operation of the social contract is. Sir Arthur said yesterday that in the past Britain has been able to blame other factors for contributing to its inflation problems, but this no longer applies.

He said yesterday: "The fall in inflationary pressure which we as a commission are seeing today will be reflected in retail prices in the course of the next few months. But unless the increase in labour costs can be restrained, this will be a false dawn."

The report gives a warning that if labour costs rose by 20 per cent, this would push up prices very quickly by 10 per cent, by 14 per cent after a four-month lag and after dragging up other costs, by the full 20 per cent within a year.

"If labour cost increases can now be held to a reasonable level there are real prospects that the rate of price increase can be reduced to a tolerable and acceptable level. But we have to achieve this rate for ourselves; no one else can do it for us," the report states.

It is shown in the report that during the quarter ended August 31, 526 claims for price increases from the larger companies were modified, rejected or withdrawn, leading to a reduction of price increases of £244m at an annual rate.

Distributors were earning 2 per cent less than their permitted levels, which in a turnover of about £20,000m represents a saving of about £400m a year. Firms which had exceeded their gross, or net profit margin

reference levels reduced their prices in consequence by a total of £6.7m a year. A further reduction worth £11m was secured by the commission's local offices.

For the first time the commission names the 42 large firms which it has forced to cut prices after finding them making excess profits. The list includes such companies as Co-operative Retail Services, Godfrey Davis, F. Samuel, B.C.I., Safeway Food Stores, Campbell's Soup, Distillers Co (whisky and gin division), Harp Lager and Schweppes.

Price index: The food price index compiled by Hoare & Co. Govers for *The Grocer* shows a rise of 0.5 per cent on the week and 17.7 per cent on the year. The index now stands at 187.1 (January 1968 = 100).

A total of 454 rises in wholesale grocery prices will appear in *The Grocer* tomorrow covering frozen and canned food, soup, sweets and toiletries. There will be three reductions. Leading article, page 15

by a foreign person owning less than 10 per cent of the voting shares of that corporation.

Under present Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations corporations are already required to report the owners of 10 per cent or more of their stock.

Foreign portfolio ownership of limited partnership interests, investment trust certificates and other evidences of ownership, will be covered by the Treasury survey.—Reuters.

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Box Valley	30p to 960p	8p to 264½p	
Borwick Wrex	3p to 34p	10p to 910p	
East Ind	2p to 25½p	10p to 170½p	
Grigland W.	15p to 75p	10p to 115p	
Heath, C.N.	3p to 101p	6p to 46p	
Melmerby Prop	11p to 18½p	8p to 105p	
		3p to 11p	
Manx Liners		St Univ St 'A'	
New River	18p to 150p	6p to 108p	
Peko Walford	25p to 307½p	4p to 180p	
Power Corp	25p to 54½p	10p to 154p	
Reardon Smith	10p to 260p	8p to 58p	
Renong	21p to 60p	6p to 122p	
Trutex	27½p to 54½p	Thorn	31p to 57½p
		Union Corp	10p to 36p

Commodities: December sugar futures £71 to a new all-time high of £561 a ton; spot was lifted £20 to a new peak of £460. Copper advanced £5 while oil lost £20 and LME silver between 3.35p and 3.65p. Nearby cocoa jumped £14.75. Reuters index was 3.3 higher at 1,240.9.

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Adwest
Group's
maintained
progress

This has been an extremely difficult year for all the companies in the Group; they have had to cope with industrial problems as well as the period of the three-day working week. However, in spite of all the problems involved, Mr. F. V. Waller, Chairman and Managing Director, reports that the Group had another successful year and for the twelfth year in succession improved on the previous year's figures. The Company achieved sales of £18,315,000, an increase of 10½%, whilst trading profits at £2,840,610, were up 8½%.

This increase in turnover and profits has been achieved by internal expansion of existing companies and the provision of additional capacity at new factories.	
A final dividend of 4.1594p is recommended making a total of 5.9094p (1973—5.88p). This is the maximum permitted by current legislation.	
The current financial year started with a record order book, 26½% ahead of last year, and after the first two months the sales and profits are in excess of the corresponding period last year. The financial budgets of our subsidiary companies indicate that the turnover and profit for the current year should exceed last year's. However, the outcome must be heavily influenced by the economic conditions of the country.	
Record of Growth (000's)	
Year to 30 June	1974 1973 1972 1971 1970 1969 1968 1967 1966 1965
Trading Profit	2,840 2,437 2,274 1,865 1,493 1,260 1,050 935 825 724
Profit before tax	2,831 2,430 2,112 1,625 1,266 1,205 1,031 872 643 610
Profit after tax	1,281 1,386 1,251 1,004 665 643 595 571 412 312
Share Capital	1,715 1,707 1,685 1,680 1,630 1,670 1,335 1,239 1,322
Capital employed	72,942 76,942 79,189 81,140 83,616 84,644 81,252 82,044 77,061 77,775

Adwest
group
Manufacturers of Automotive,
Agricultural, Electrical, Hydraulic
and General Engineering Products.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Base rates: the waiting game

مكذبا من الأصل

Price	Yield
20	17.5
19	18.4
18	19.4
17	20.6
16	21.9
15	23.3
14	25.0
13	26.9
12	29.2
11	31.8
10	35.0
9	38.9
8	43.8
7	50.0
6	58.3
5	70.0
4	87.5
3	116.7
2	175.0
1	350.0

War Loan Countdown: With undated government stocks now yielding close to or above 17 per cent, the above table may give some help in deciding the appropriate price for War Loan should we be in for undated and irredeemable high rates of inflation.

judge by a halving of minorities to £190,000, the bulk of the drop has come in the plastics division.

Plastics are evidently suffering from the general downturn in the level of demand, and this is affecting the decorative side (in which the group is more heavily involved) rather than the industrial. At the same time, however, it may well be that destocking by wholesalers and retailers may temporarily be exaggerating the downturn, on which basis it might be reasonable to expect some recovery towards the end of the year. Meanwhile, the securities printing side ploughs solidly on.

In the second half, there should be a modest recovery in contribution of £700,000 or so from Crosfields, but the full year outcome for the group as a whole still looks to be anyone's guess and the extent of the fall in second quarter profits certainly appeared to discount the market yesterday. The shares fell to 103p, where they look adequately valued on a prospective p/e of, perhaps, around 4—despite a prospective yield that looks like falling in the 15-16 per cent range.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £15.5m
Sales £45.5m (£35.7m)
Pre-tax profits £4.1m (£4.1m)
Dividend gross 3.2658p (2.625p)

Church assets

Inflation hurts here too

The Church Commissioners' control funds with a book value of some £600m and rank in much the same investment league as some of the larger nationalized industry pension funds. And like other investment institutions, they are feeling the chill financial wind. The Commissioners' annual accounts, published yesterday, show stock market investments in the balance sheet at £308m, mainly on the basis of a revaluation at April 1, 1972, when the last but market was close to its peak. At March 31, 1974, after only marginal disinvestment in the two intervening years, the market value was down to £185m; by the end of September the figure had apparently fallen to £135m.

If that looks severe, it is still less than a reduction in the major indices over the past two financial years. The performance has to be seen in the light of self-imposed ethical and social constraints on the Commissioners' investment policy. Moreover, the weighting of the portfolio hardly looked propitious at March 31.

Around 74 per cent of stock market investments at book values, as in equities which have fallen further than fixed interest stocks. The biggest single category in the equity portfolio at 15.4 per cent was banking, insurance and property, where the stock market fall has been particularly severe. But the Commissioners' need to stick to sound blue chips and their reliance on secondary banks and financial whizzkids has provided a safety net. Their property investments, meanwhile, are in the balance sheet at nearly £250m on the basis of their own April 1972 valuation, and have probably fallen much less in value than gilts and equities.

Income, however, is the Commissioners' main concern, and they are less fortunate than most institutions in that their own net income—some £32m last year—is derived almost solely from investment. Dividend restraint and the rent freeze have hit them particularly hard, and the additional balancing act to reconcile the needs of the present clergy with those of the future has become acutely difficult. The impact of an investment policy based on a judicious move into equities shortly after the war and a timely decision to exploit the development potential of the property portfolio is now running out in the face of inflation. The Commissioners estimate that they are unlikely in the foreseeable future to be able to provide more than a quarter of the amount required to maintain the purchasing power of clergy stipends. They are prevented by statute from distributing capital, which removes their obvious route of escape. More than prayers will be required of clergy, one suspects, in the months ahead.

BOC/Airco fighting task

The first thing that has to be said about the United States ruling that British Oxygen must divest itself of its stake in Airco is that it is unlikely to affect BOC's short-term prospects at all. There have been many speculations of immediate benefit from the \$80m investment in a much more substantial than a cashmere share in the fits of what is proving to be a suddenly and most successfully revived American giant. Thanks in part to healthy trading conditions, it looks as though Airco's earnings for the year are likely to be doubled. It is far so good; but that BOC can keep its head above water has to be a sufficient justification for a costly fight through the courts over a deal which has already bumped up a very high level of borrowings by an additional £34.5m. BOC's determination stems, first, from the fact that Airco seems set for better things. More important still is the fact that the advantage of the two groups combined efforts to obtain international business. And most important of all is the fact that the Airco deal provides a very rare opportunity for a profitable entry into the healthy United States market. BOC has done its sums and reasons that it might spend £80m over 12 years in establishing the sort of grass roots operation which the American judge envisaged in his ruling, and still end up in the red. And the advantage, some five years ago, was a red ink operation which the American judge envisaged in his ruling, and still end up in the red. And the advantage, some five years ago, was a red ink operation which the American judge envisaged in his ruling, and still end up in the red.

Everyone now knows that industry faces an acute liquidity and profitability crisis. Everyone is waiting for Mr. Healey to make a statement on the £3,000m of extra cash and income to employers in his November 12 Budget.

But maybe everyone is wrong, not excluding the present writer who has hunted with the same hounds as everyone else.

The crux of the matter is simple: Are profits which arise under conventional accounting techniques from stock appreciation properly treated in a period of inflation as profits for the purposes of corporate taxation? Professor A. J. Merrett and Allen Sykes, who are deservedly revered in this field as just about the nearest available proxy to absolute truth, have stated that such profits are not properly chargeable to tax and have stated this in the strongest possible language, drawing the gravest possible conclusions.

This seminal assertion, which has been taken up by the Confederation of British Industry in its current representations to the Chancellor that income tax relief of at least £2,400m is vital to the health of the economy, is now challenged head-on by Messrs. Wynne Godley and Adrian Wood of Cambridge University in a paper entitled "The Inflation Taxation and the Crisis of British Industry" (available from the Department of Applied Economics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge).

This is truly a battle of the giants—an Ali-Foreman match of economists, if ever there was one.

Merrett and Sykes, in their classic statement in the *Financial Times* of September 30, described the present system of taxing profits arising from stock appreciation due to inflation, in combination with price control, as a financial Domsday machine which as a mere question of arithmetic must, if not checked, have the severest consequences for the private sector.

"Its essential destructiveness," they add, "follows from the fact that each year when a company sells goods out of the stock of the previous year and has to replace them at much higher prices no cognisance of the higher prices is permitted, either for tax purposes or as grounds for the company's increasing its prices."

They describe as a "scarcely credible situation"; and they infer that the Government "should immediately offer industrial and commercial companies exemption of at least half their tax liability due on profits earned in the year 1973 and subsequent years until such time as a rational system of taxing companies under inflation is arrived at."

There can be no question that Merrett's and Sykes's battle fleet is fully committed. Now over the horizon come Godley and Wood, matching Merrett and Sykes gun-for-gun and armour-for-armour, declaring: "We shall demonstrate that one of the central contentions of Merrett and Sykes—that concerning stock appreciation—ends in ineptness." Let anyone should think the matter technical or trivial, they add that "one might conclude from Merrett and Sykes that the stock appreciation point taken by itself warrants the remission of perhaps £2,500m from company taxation in 1974."

At this point all lesser craft

Godley and Wood v Merrett and Sykes: battle is engaged

Simple arithmetic challenges the £3,000m Domsday machine

are advised to vacate the battle zone with all possible speed. Godley's and Wood's first and principal salvo takes the form of a deliberately simplified and artificial arithmetical example, encapsulated in the table reproduced here.

With the aid of this example they argue that stock appreciation profits are just as real as trading profits and that, while the taxation of them can cause liquidity problems, it does not affect profitability. They thus flatly contradict Merrett's and Sykes's basic assertion that "the so-called liquidity crisis is, in fact, only a symptom of this underlying and only half-understood crisis in company net-of-tax-profits, which for the health of the whole nation must be restored to adequate levels."

Godley and Wood also contradict Merrett's and Sykes's argument that the immense (nearly £900m) increase in interest charges resulting both from higher interest rates and additional interest on the extra working capital and fixed interest under inflation is a financial Domsday machine which as a mere question of arithmetic must, if not checked, have the severest consequences for the private sector.

Assumptions

The example in the table shows a successful output period, where an output period is defined as "the time between the beginning of the manufacture of (an object) and its final sale" and where all output periods are of equal duration.

The following assumptions define the example: (a) The corporate sector is treated as one firm; (b) Stocks are valued at cost and profits are defined, as traditionally and at present for taxation, as sales less purchases (which include labour costs) plus the change in the value of stocks; (c) Labour productivity, total real output and the volume of stocks are constant, implying that all change in the value of stocks is stock appreciation; (d) Stocks are 100 per cent financed by bank overdrafts, which are interest-free; (e) Goods manufactured in one period are all sold in the subsequent period, so that the value of stocks at the end of each period equals purchases of materials and labour during that period; (f) Prices are determined as a 30 per cent mark-up on historic costs; (g) Corporation tax is levied at 30 per cent on profits as in (b) above; and (h) To sidestep the "very real" problem of the depreciation of fixed capital the firm has no fixed capital and no fixed investment.

The first column of the table describes a period of zero inflation, the second a period which starts with a 30 per cent jump in the price of purchases and the third a period of zero cost inflation. The figures follow from the assumptions and definitions and, according to Godley and Wood, demonstrate that the accounting profit of 30 in the second, inflationary, period "is as true a measure of profit and as proper a basis for taxation notwithstanding that it is all stock appreciation as it was in the previous period when there was no inflation" (Godley's and Wood's italics).

In the second period, as in the first, 10 is paid in tax, 20 distributed in dividends without prices having changed and without changing the net worth of the company. The rise in liquid assets (the value of overdrafts) is exactly equal to the increase in liabilities (bank overdrafts). In both cases the company could cease trading, sell its stocks to pay off its overdrafts exactly and have realized a surplus of 30.

To the objection that in the second period payment of dividends and taxes can only be

	Output period 1	Output period 2	Output period 3
(a) Purchases by companies	100	130	130
(b) Sales by companies	130	130	169
(c) Change in value of stocks and work in progress (= change in (a) between one period and the next) = stock appreciation = change in bank overdraft	0	+30	0
(d) Level of stocks and work in progress (at cost) end period = bank overdraft	100	130	130
(e) Accounting profit on traditional basis (= (b) - (a) + (c))	30	30	39
(f) Company tax = one third of accounting profit	10	10	13
(g) Dividends (= remainder of accounting profit)	20	20	26

Source: Godley and Wood.

made out of increased bank borrowing, Godley and Wood reply that "it would be more natural, and logically equivalent, to say that the increase in the value of stocks is actually financed by increased borrowing while tax and dividends are paid for out of profits."

The fact that increased borrowing is needed merely demonstrates that the problem is one of liquidity or credit, rather than of profitability, contrary to Merrett's and Sykes's basic contention.

If taxes were remitted on stock appreciation, as recommended by Merrett and Sykes, the company in the example would be able to liquidate itself at the end of the second period for more net worth (to the extent of 10) than it could at the end of the first period.

The last column merely shows that the conclusions continue to hold when cost-inflation stops.

At this point a thousand brigades, convicts and other privateers will be training their pea shooters on Godley and Wood, armed with the objection that interest on bank overdrafts—even supposing them to be fully available—is not zero. Alas for them; but they were warned to vacate this battle zone. They are sunk, every one, by Godley's and Wood's second, lesser, salvo—Table 2 in their paper, but not reproduced here.

Strategic

This example assumes in essence that interest charges on bank overdrafts are passed on in final prices to the consumer in such a way that "profits net of interest are still being a true measure of profitability."

The full complexities of the argument can hardly be comprehended within a newspaper article, even supposing they

can be comprehended by the journalist.

It ill behoves a war correspondent to join in the heavy fighting. But at least he can emphasize the strategic importance of the battle and tentatively try to mark some of the hits. Godley's and Wood's attack in no way disturbs Merrett's and Sykes's strictures on price controls. Nor does it disturb the contention, mentioned by Merrett and Sykes and taken up by the CBI, that the corporate sector faces a severe financial deficit, i.e. cash flow and liquidity requirement, partly because of the taxation of stock appreciation profits in the present year and probably next year as well.

Nor yet does it cast doubt on estimates between £2,500m and £3,000m of the size of that requirement. Nor again does it pretend in any way to show whether any general reflation is called for on November 12, nor to what extent relief of corporate taxation should figure in any such reflation.

Nor, finally, does it challenge the hypothesis that there has been either since about 1966 a serious secular decline or since 1973 a sharp cyclical decline in the real profitability of British industry. What Godley and Wood do purport to prove is that there is no Domsday machine, or at least that the operation of conventional corporate taxation in a period of rapid inflation is no part of the mechanism of any such machine.

It follows that, in so far as Merrett and Sykes and the CBI have argued that cash aid to industry should take the form, not of lending, but of tax relief and other measures which raise income and profitability and that such relief needs to be approached in magnitude the value of taxes being levied on stock

appreciation profits, that argument rests on a fundamental conceptual fallacy.

This is of the first political importance for Mr. Healey. For in the eyes of many of his supporters and in the eyes of the trade union parties to the social contract there is all the difference in the world between the one hand helping companies to borrow the extra working capital they need and on the other hand giving them the money (in the form of lower taxes) in a way which increases profitability and the share of profits in national income, thereby also increasing the net worth of companies and so the net wealth of the shareholders who own them.

A number of practical snags remain. One of these, not mentioned by Godley and Wood, is that even if the necessary credit is made available to companies by direct Government action or by adjusting general monetary conditions, companies may not be able to take it up without upsetting their own capital structures by dangerously raising their debt/equity ratios.

But if taxes are eased for that reason, profitability is increased. Another snag, if that is the term, is that the situation described in column 2 of the table yields an excess of income, and therefore of spending, over output, thus disturbing the macro-economic balance of the economy which was satisfied in column 1.

Balance

Godley and Wood discuss this in full. They conclude that where the inflation originates in money increases, the Government may, in order to neutralize the effects of inflation where prices depend on historic costs, have to tax labour incomes and lend the proceeds back to the company sector. (To give it back would redistribute income from employees to companies.) Where the inflation originates in import prices, then macro-economic and distributive balance would likewise be maintained by taxing dividends and giving the proceeds to employees.

All of which shows, at least for those who are still aloof about the inflationary process, that the inflationary process is a deceptive money illusion can be in a period of rapid and rapidly changing inflation.

Either Merrett and Sykes or Godley and Wood must be wrong, since they contradict each other, about a pure matter of logic; and either event is very rare indeed.

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

The sun may yet help to solve Britain's energy problem

Kenneth Owen
examines
the advances
being made
in the
harnessing
of solar
power for
general use

Unlikely as it may seem after the 1974 "summer", the power of the sun may yet contribute to meeting Britain's energy needs. Direct use of solar energy for domestic water heating is now just about economic in South-west England, according to scientists at the Central Electricity Generating Board, and may become so for space heating also.

This one conclusion from a review of the potential of natural energy sources which was reported last week at a symposium at the Central Electricity Research Laboratories at Leatherhead, Surrey.

As for the direct conversion of solar heat and electricity, this seems likely to remain uneconomic in the United Kingdom at least until the end of the century. The primary source of energy which makes life on this earth possible derives from the sun. Peter Glaser, of the Arthur D. Little consultancy, a huge array of solar cells on the spacecraft (in synchronous orbit over the Equator) would convert solar radiation to electrical power, which would then be beamed down to earth.

The satellite's two collector panels would each measure five by four kilometres; mirrors would concentrate the radiation on to solar cells; and the aerial which transmits the power to earth would be one kilometre in diameter. A seven-kilometre diameter receiving aerial on earth would be used to obtain a possible output of 5,000 megawatts.

Objections to this approach, as far as United Kingdom use is concerned, include cost (estimated cost per kilowatt is about twice as high as for a nuclear power station); difficulty of finding a suitable receiving site; and the fact that the satellite would be low on the horizon. (The beam would be rather warm for birds flying across it, too.)

By comparison with these systems for converting solar energy into electricity, the use of flat-plate collectors which simply absorb, retain and use the sun's heat for water or space heating in buildings is a much easier proposition.

These collectors are already in widespread use in several parts of the world. Literally millions of solar water heaters have been installed, mainly in Japan, Australia, Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union, where the large black plates and their associated water tanks are a familiar sight on the rooftops.

CEGB scientists suggest that complete domestic hot water all the year round could be supplied in the South-west of England at a collector cost of about 195 per unit, plus the cost of installation. A cheaper system, using a smaller collector, could provide for summer demand but would need topping-up in winter using conventional fuels.

Earlier this month, the Arthur D. Little group announced the result of a study into the market prospects for solar energy systems. By the year 2000, they suggested, the exploitation of this source could eliminate completely the need for United States energy imports.

In Britain solar energy is one of several alternative sources of energy which are being studied by the Department of Energy's Energy Technology Support Unit at Harwell. The Science Research Council is also mounting many projects in this area.

Among these is the Cambridge University "autonomous house" project, on which was reported yesterday by the SRC. Here solar radiation is one of several unconventional sources of energy which together should make such a house completely independent of normal gas, oil and electricity supplies.

Solar radiation collectors would supply heat to the house. Heat obtained in the summer would be stored in a water tank for use throughout the winter. The Cambridge computer calculations show that it is now moving forward to the stage of building an experimental house along these lines. This is not on the basis of Sahara sunshine; the basic data used were the hourly weather records for Kew from 1960 to 1969.

The overall impact on the world energy supply of exploiting solar power will not be great. For the United States, a target of solar power substituting for 1 per cent of oil-fuel demand, 1 per cent of oil and 10 per cent of gas by the year 2000 has been put forward. The proportional effect on the overall world fuel supply will probably be slightly less than this.

The first of three articles reporting prospects for the use of energy from the sun, the sea and the wind in Britain is hoped to publish the next article on Monday.

Business Diary: Tilston reverses out • Sharing a pint

ne of the British motor industry's most successful production specialists is looking for a job, it is said yesterday. Frank Tilston, 34-year-old, left the company after reported clash with Bill Lewis, 34, the group's manufacturing chief.

There has been no official announcement of his departure, but a spokesman at British Leyland's London headquarters affirmed to *Business Diary* at Tilston had resigned with effect from yesterday. The break will not surprise observers of the motor industry. Both men are extremely strong characters. Since Tilston joined Leyland's new central manufacturing team, there has been speculation about the outcome of an inevitable clash of personalities.

A close colleague of both men said yesterday: "Frank was looking for a job."

Tilston, a native of Liverpool, has a remarkable record. He was with Chrysler in Canada from 1961, and obtained a degree in business administration at Detroit University.

He returned to Britain in 1961 to join Ford at Dagenham as financial controller and production manager. Five years later he was on the move again, this time back to Leyland as manufacturing director, with the specific task of producing and launching the new car.

He was the first Chrysler car built at Ryton, Coventry, by its own body. Previous bodies had been supplied by Pressed Steel, now part of British Leyland. Tilston did it so successfully that when British Leyland planned to introduce a similar model—the Marina—they sought Tilston's help. He became, first, director and general manager of Austin Morris, Croydon, and, later, managing director of the body and assembly division. He moved to the new Coventry office block a few months ago.

Barclays, who also loaned CAMRA £15,750 towards the purchase of its first pub, the Old Fox Inn at Bristol, are bankers to Whitbread—hardly a name to conjure with in CAMRA circles. Specifically, the bank acts with Lloyds for Whitbread Investment, formed to acquire from the parent company, Whitbread and Co. holdings in brewery companies.

CAMRA's executive director, Christopher Hutt, told *Business Diary* yesterday that the campaign is issuing up to 250,000 £1 shares at par in CAMRA (Real Ale) Investment and is confident of present indications of comfortably exceeding the £100,000 minimum needed to proceed with a programme of further pub acquisitions, and perhaps one day, a brewery as well.

There is a note of irony about the Campaign for Real Ale's new issue, whose subscription list opens at 10 am today. The receiving bankers are Barclays Bank, who are also bankers to the beerage, CAMRA's deadly enemies.

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Hutt said yesterday that the company, whose chairman is Mr. Winter, the Tory MP for Macclesfield, would like to apply for a quote "in due course."

For the moment, however, there will have to be an unofficial "in due course" to make the company as "public" as possible. CAMRA is not insisting that all shareholders be members, while auditors Tansley Vint are from time to time to indicate to CAMRA the prices at which shares may change hands.

The campaign, whose offices are in Victoria Street, St. Albans, also to keep a register of public wishing to buy or sell shares.

Hutt is on the trail of a second pub, the White Gates Inn at Ryde, Manchester. Meanwhile, there was encouraging news for real ale fans from Carlisle yesterday when it was announced that the former state-owned brewery, bought in May not by one of the big boys but by one of CAMRA's blue-eyed boys, T. R. Theakston of Masham, is to launch a Cumbria Premium Bitter for Christmas.

Walkabout

Today is the first anniversary of the establishment of the Office of Fair Trading, and of its director-general, John Methven. They have both been so busy since setting up shop last November that it feels as if they have been around much longer.

Methven himself will be celebrating the event far from Chancery Lane, however. He will be in Harrogate to talk to the boot and shoe trade at their annual conference. He should have an attentive audience because he is after them to operate a voluntary code of practice.

That he should be thus far afield is typical of the office and of the man. Methven has spent much of his first year in the shadows, waiting for his subject. The subject of today's address is "Why an Office of Fair Trading?" The decision to go walkabout this year was probably a wise one. Not only have he and the OFT had to contend with a flood of consumer legislation, but they are also responsible for monopolies and mergers, restrictive practices and now, consumer credit.

To get anywhere with this lot, it has been necessary to reassure business that the OFT was not just a bit of Tory interventionism. Consumers also want to be convinced that there is anything to be hoped for from a lawyer who was previously deputy chairman of an ICI subsidiary.

In the event, Methven and his office have weathered three general elections in 12 months and emerged stronger than ever. Although sometimes treated by the trade press as an ogre, he has remained very much aware of the dislike he could inspire, particularly since he reports not to Parliament but to a Minister, Mrs. Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

He has therefore played down his wide powers to inspire legislation, and preferred to plug the efficacy of voluntary action. Last month, for example, he

was talking to the Institute of Marketing after a period in which he had indicated dissatisfaction with the advertising industry's self-regulation of advertising standards. I have been disappointed that it has been necessary for me to prod trade and industry more than I expected," he said. But he went on: "I am more convinced than I was at the start that if one can do things by voluntary methods, then this is best in the United Kingdom. It's easy to legislate—it's easy to over-legislate."

Where the shoe pinches.

Stella Brummell, managing director of concrete mixer makers Benford Limited, was the winner of the first Woman in a Man's World award sponsored jointly by *The Times* and Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Nominations are now being accepted for the 1974 award until November 28, and should be addressed to Woman in a Man's World, Bryan Todd, PO Box No. 9, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ.

While the winning nominee will receive, among other things, an expenses-paid trip for two to Rheims, the colleague, the person who nominates her, will receive two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne. The essence of the award is that it should go to a woman with a record of achievement in areas where men are dominant, as in the City, for example. However, the rules are all set out in amendments to appear in *The Times* this month.

هكذا من الأصل

PROPERTY
also on page 24

هكذا من الأصل

£4,000 plus Appointments

The Publishers Association

Employment Secretary

The Publishers Association wish to appoint an Employment Secretary qualified to advise the Council and the membership on personnel management, industrial relations and unionization.

His duties will include the collection and dissemination of information on all aspects of industrial relations, and a close watch on developments in the law. He will need to keep records on matters affecting personnel generally, including settlements with trade unions by members who may, individually or collectively, require professional advice

on the preparation of agreements and negotiating procedures. A knowledge of the unions involved in the industry would be an advantage.

Starting salary will depend upon experience and qualifications, but will be in the region of £5,000 per annum. A car is provided and the appointment is pensionable.

Applications in confidence to:
The Secretary,
The Publishers Association,
19 Bedford Square,
London WC1B 3HJ.

NORTH WEST THAMES
REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Open Advertisement

REGIONAL
WORKS OFFICER

Applications are invited for the appointment of Regional Works Officer to this Authority; and applicants should be either:

- a Registered Architect or
- a Corporate Member of one of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineers or
- a Corporate Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Candidates should have had several years of experience of management at high level, of design and management of major construction projects and of co-ordination of works professions.

The Regional Works Officer will be responsible for the acceptable design of works and the execution of the Regional Health Authority's Capital Building programme including the co-ordinating functions implicit in that responsibility. He will be a member of the Regional Team of Officers and will advise the Team and the Regional Health Authority on works matters.

A broad appreciation of the requirements of health care in works terms is required. A knowledge of developments in hospital building and design, and in the application of engineering to medicine is desirable.

Salary £8364 rising to £9945 plus £126 London Weighting (rate under review) plus 'Threshold' payments.

Application forms and further particulars from Regional Personnel Officer, N.W. Thames R.H.A. 40, Southbourne Terrace, London W2, telephone (01) 262 1011, ext. 226 or 441. Completed applications to be returned by 25th November, 1974.

WATER COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION

ASSISTANT
SECRETARY
5,000 p.a.

(re-advertisement)

The Association which was established in 1885 to protect the interests of Statutory Water Companies is being re-organized to meet changes arising from the implementation of the Water Act 1973 and now seeks an ASSISTANT SECRETARY who will be responsible to the Secretary of the Association (who is at present on a part-time basis).

The successful applicant, man or woman, will be a full-time officer based in London, have a knowledge of Statutory Authorities and experience in Public Administration. Although not essential the appointment would suit a qualified and experienced solicitor.

Water industry conditions of service will apply including the Water Companies' Pension Scheme (Local Government Superannuation is transferable).

The headquarters of the Association is temporarily located in Westminster and detailed applications should be sent not later than 28th November, 1974, to:-

R. PENRYN OWEN,

Secretary,
Water Companies' Association,
15 Great College Street,
London SW1P 3JL.

Previous applications will be re-considered.

P.P.P. ENGINEERS AND DESIGNERS
FOR U.S.A.

Sorry 'bout that! Our advertisement of 28th October for "petro-chemical engineers" should have read "petro-chemical engineers" for employment in Chicago, U.S.A.

Process and mechanical piping engineers are needed as well. Salaries \$8,000-\$10,000 depending on experience.

Send résumé or telephone:

A. Epstein Companies Incorporated
2 Down Street, London W1Y 7DR
01-491 2512DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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Generous Financial Assistance may be given with temporary lodging expenses and with removal and disturbance expenses, legal fees etc.

Application forms returnable as soon as possible, and other details from The County Planning Officer, County Hall, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ, or ring 6325 3131 Ext. 4259. Please quote ref. PL41.

International Planned
Parenthood Federation

Is an international non-governmental organisation working to increase family planning knowledge and services throughout the world. Financial assistance is received from governments, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, as well as from voluntary contributions made by private citizens and foundations in many countries. The budget for 1974/1975 is \$50 million. Member Associations are grouped in regions and are represented through regional councils on the international governing body.

Senior Evaluation
& Research Officer

The successful candidate, who will report directly to the Director, Department of Evaluation and Social Sciences, will be expected to increase evaluation activities and promote action-orientated social science research within the Federation and Associations.

Applicants are invited from graduates in the social sciences whose studies should have included statistics. Five years previous experience is required in undertaking social science research and evaluating social and socio-economic development programmes, preferably in developing countries.

Commencing salary will be in the region of £5,700 per annum but could be more for an exceptional candidate. There are also valuable fringe benefits and foreign-UK subjects, under certain circumstances an additional expatriation allowance of up to 20% of basic salary is available.

Please send or telephone to the address below in the first instance for an application form and job description.

D. R. Bader, Personnel Manager,
International Planned Parenthood
Federation,
18-20 Lower Regent Street, London, SW1P 4PW
Tel. No. 01-339 2511

Senior Architect
Overseas-Capital City

Two Senior Architects are required by a leading multi-disciplined Partnership in a foreign capital.

Working and living conditions are first class. The gross emoluments offered will include salary, bonus, end of tour gratuity, car and assistance with housing at a level which should ensure a satisfying accumulation of capital.

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We offer mortgage facilities, assistance with housing accommodation, removal expenses and a disturbance allowance.

For further particulars and an application form, which should be returned by 15th November, please write, or telephone: J. E. Simmonds, Personnel Officer, 13 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, Kent. Tel: Maidstone (0622) 671361, Extension 30.

Maidstone Borough Council

WEST AFRICA

Billion-dollar US soft drink company requires the services of a bilingual (English/French)

ENGINEER

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Experience with bottling machinery helpful and with any high speed food packaging equipment equally useful. Good salary, generous cost-of-living allowance and leave privileges. Send snapshot and full resume which will be treated in strict confidence to:

Box No. 2700 D, The Times

FIJI

VACANCIES FOR LAWYERS

The following openings have occurred:-

A CHIEF LEGAL DRAFTSMAN

in the Office of the Solicitor General for the drafting of legislation and advising Government departments on legislative matters. The successful candidate will be required to act as Government conveyancer and supervise the work of other draftsmen. He may also be required to act as Crown Solicitor during temporary vacancies in that post. (Reference number: MSD/740655/TA)

A PRINCIPAL LEGAL DRAFTSMAN

for legislative drafting, advising and conveying duties under the direction of the Chief Legal Draftsman. (Reference number: MSD/740656/TA)

A PRINCIPAL AND A
SENIOR LEGAL OFFICER

in the Office of the Solicitor General for the conduct of civil actions on behalf of the Government, including appearance in any court in Fiji, rendering legal advice to government departments and various other legal functions which may from time to time arise. (Reference number: MSD/740658/58/TA)

PRINCIPAL AND SENIOR
LEGAL OFFICERS

in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the conduct in Courts of Justice of criminal prosecutions and appeals, the rendering of advice in relation to criminal matters and other related duties. (Reference number: MSD/740640/740637/TA)

MAGISTRATES

in the Judicial Department, to preside over Magistrates Courts of the 1st Class. (Reference number: MSD/7404178/TA)

CANDIDATES for all posts should be Barristers or Solicitors of the U.K. or the Republic of Ireland with sound relevant experience since Call or Admission. APPOINTMENT in the first instance will be for one tour, either of 2 years or of 3 years, according to age.

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For a CHIEF OFFICER in the range £4,780-£5,830
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For a MAGISTRATE in the range £2,480-£5,300

All salaries include a supplement, normally tax free, between £906 and £1,752 a year.

A substantial GRATUITY is payable on completion of each tour of service.

Other benefits to all posts include Government assisted accommodation, generous leave and education allowances and free passages.

The post described is partly financed by Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

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£3,816-£4,308 p.a.

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The duties include conduct of prosecutions, civil litigation, public enquiries, general legal work and attendance at Committees.

This post would suit a recently qualified Solicitor. Fringe benefits include: 100% removal expenses, temporary lodging allowances, reimbursement of legal fees, incidental expenses, furniture storage expenses and mortgage facilities and temporary housing may be available.

Application forms from and returnable to the City Personnel Officer, Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8BN (Tel. 28520 Ext. 627/628) by the 15th November, 1974.

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**NEWCASTLE
UPON TYNE**Young
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Please write to: Ronald V. Cowles, Legal Adviser,

NCB National Coal Board,
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OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Oxford University Press seek an Accountant for their International Division. He will report to the Group Accountant/Financial Director and work closely with the Divisional Head.

Main responsibility initially will be special projects in the area of finance and administration and installation of budgeting and reporting systems. He must be professionally qualified, energetic and imaginative. Knowledge of publishing necessary, some previous experience a distinct advantage, ability to work effectively with a variety of colleagues essential. Oxford based, with extensive travel. Age probably 25-32. Salary, depending upon qualifications, circa £4,000.

Applications with full curriculum vitae to Personnel Department CBS, The Clarendon Press, Walter Street, Oxford OX2 6DP.

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London

at least £6500

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Secretary in the main Secretariat at Marble Arch, London.

The successful candidate will take responsibility for a wide range of work relating to the administration and co-ordination of the Gas Industry at a national level. This involves liaison with the Department of Energy and other Government departments especially concerning parliamentary questions and legislation; submissions to Select Committees and matters relating to Consumer Councils and tariffs. A major responsibility will be the control of the central services at Headquarters and for ensuring that the service given to other departments is efficient and effective.

Applicants must have a suitable degree or professional qualification and several years' appropriate experience including responsibility at a high level.

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Please write with full details of age, qualifications and experience to N. C. Henderson, Personnel Manager, British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street, London W1A 2AZ, quoting reference GB/225/423/TL. Closing date for applications 18th November.

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The ideal candidate will be in his late twenties or early thirties, a graduate, with industrial experience and who will be willing to travel to the Continent, occasionally for extended periods. He must speak French with reasonable fluency and be willing and able to learn other languages.

Salary will be at least £4,000 per annum and prospects are exceptional in a large, dynamic and rapidly expanding Group. Reply in confidence with full details of background, career and salary progression to date to:

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Use our Confidential Reply Service by sending us full career details and listing on a separate sheet any companies to whom we should not forward your reply. Write the reference number on your envelope and send it to our London office, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.

Merchant Banking
Corporate Finance

An unusual opportunity occurs in the Corporate Finance Department of a leading Accepting House which wishes to appoint a senior and highly-qualified executive. Applicants must have worked for a number of years in a merchant bank or in a position which will have given them similar experience.

The opportunities for wide-ranging career development are considerable. The preferred age group is 30-40 and salary is by negotiation. When submitting career details, applicants should explain fully the extent of their personal responsibilities.

Ref. No. 1272

Controller of Banking Operations

COPENHAGEN

Experienced Banker required by young progressive Bank in Denmark with 42 branches to assume complete control of the operations side of the bank in the Copenhagen Head Office. He must have a proven record as a successful administrator and have had practical experience in the implementation and use of EDP Systems from the Banking side. This is a top Management situation and candidates under 35/40 years of age are unlikely to have had the necessary experience.

Although English is widely spoken in Denmark an existing (or eventual) knowledge of Danish would be a considerable advantage. The salary is negotiable, would compensate for the high cost of living in Denmark and therefore be in the five figure sterling range; assistance with housing would also be available.

The situation is likely to appeal particularly to a family man who is thinking of leaving the U.K. permanently. Initial interviews in London.

Applications in writing to:

Management Consultant Department,
PENN COMPUTER SERVICES LIMITED,
75 Cannon Street,
LONDON EC4.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

NOT LESS THAN £10,000 A YEAR

The Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar which is due to fall vacant in July 1975. The Senate is the new governing body for the profession of the Bar.

As the Senate's Chief Executive Officer, the Secretary is responsible for its Staff, and the execution of policy decisions. The Senate's business includes regular contacts with Government Departments, Members of the Bar in London and the Provinces, The Law Society and other professions, the Bars of other countries and the media.

Salary and terms of service negotiable but the initial salary is expected to be not less than £10,000. The post is pensionable.

Intending applicants should write to the Secretary of the Senate, Fountain Court, Temple, London EC4Y 5DQ, for further information and an Application Form.

Appointments

Vacant

also on

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101-337 3311
 Appointments Vacant 26 and 27
 Appointments 28, 29 and 30
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 Business for Sale 26
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